

THE
NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL:—	Game-Law Absurdities and Iniquities	612
Suggestions touching an Anti-state-church Campaign	A Complete Suffrage Argument in a <i>Times</i> Query	613
Free Bible Society	PROVINCIAL	613
Tahiti and the Missionary Society—Miscellaneous	IRELAND	614
CORRESPONDENCE:—	SCOTLAND	614
Tahiti and Nonconformity	Monument to the Political Martyrs	614
Prelacy in Scotland	MISCELLANEOUS	616
COMPLETE SUFFRAGE	The Sanatorium	616
Mr Vincent at Dublin	EVERYBODY'S COLUMN	617
FOREIGN NEWS:—	LITERATURE:—	
France—Tahiti—Spain—Egypt—Miscellany	Job and his Times	617
METROPOLITAN	Ward's Standard Divinity No. XXXIX.	618
POSTSCRIPT	Brief Notices	618
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—	RELIGIOUS	618
Summary	MARRIAGES AND DEATHS	619
The Pioneers of Truth	TRADE AND COMMERCE	619
	ADVERTISEMENTS	620

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SUGGESTIONS TOUCHING AN ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CAMPAIGN.

WE are not a little pleased in being able to inform our readers that the Executive Committee of the British Anti-state-church Association are engaged in preparing the way for enlightening the public mind on their avowed principles, by means of lectures and tracts. Plans of action are now under consideration; and the campaign, projected by the Conference, will speedily commence. The first effort of the Committee, as a matter of course, was to collect the sinews of war; and, although they are far from having completed this preliminary task, the success which they have met with warrants them in taking a decided step in advance. We have full confidence in them, that they will push on to the full extent of the means placed at their disposal—and the zealous friends of the cause, who are anxious to expedite their movements, cannot more effectually do so than by supplying them with all necessary assistance, with as little delay as may be.

We are unable to chalk out a line for the Committee—we shall not presume to anticipate their judgment. We speak not now to them, but to our own readers—and we offer, not their opinions, but our own.

To us, then, it appears, that the earliest efforts of the committee, at least in the way of public lecturing, should be directed by a wise economy of means and strength. There would seem to us to be more of smoke than of fire—more of motion than of progress—in traversing with rapidity the length and breadth of the land, for the mere purpose of dropping a lecture in every place of name within the four seas which engirdle Great Britain. Much may be lost by endeavouring, at the outset, to cover too much ground. A flying corps of lecturers will be useful enough by and by—just now, however, we fancy, their services would be too dearly purchased. Would it not be well to proceed more warily? Suppose, instead of attempting to occupy, on the instant, the entire kingdom, the committee were to begin by assailing one or two principal posts. Suppose they were to concentrate their energies for a month or two upon some one locality—say the metropolis—and endeavour, by several separate but simultaneous courses of lectures, to awaken a genuine nonconforming spirit there where apathy and ignorance are most conspicuous, and most extensively baneful in their influence. Such a movement would appear to us equivalent to seizing the main passes and outlets of a country—and constituting a broad basis for future and further operations. A lodgment, if we may so speak, having been effected here, would give a considerable accession of moral power to the aggressive efforts of the association elsewhere—and excursions might thereafter be undertaken, as opportunity offered, with greater probability of success.

We think, moreover, that many of our large towns might be dealt with after the same fashion by local zeal and talent. Arrangements would not be difficult, we imagine, whereby a sound and able exposition of the more prominent aspects of dissenting principle might be given at once by men resident within easy reach of our chief towns. There is plenty of power, if we could but get it to

work. Harvest will soon have closed, and with it long days. The season for lecturing is nigh at hand. Why should it be suffered to pass over unimproved? Where is the district in England which might not furnish four or half a dozen lectures on the church and state question during the present autumn? We hope the Executive Committee will turn their attention to this subject.

There are many parts of the kingdom, however—large towns, we fear, as well as remote villages—into which the lecturer will be unable at present to find his way. But tracts can go everywhere; and wherever they go they are sure, if suitable, to make an impression. The tract is a missile, in controversial warfare, of modern invention. It forms a sort of complement with the steam press and the penny post. It is a modest, silent, but most effective missionary. It needs no displeasure. It is daunted by no danger. It quietly oversteps all merely geographical and conventional boundaries. Give it the burden of its message, and it never fails you. Go into what company it will, it tells the same tale, and tells it to every listener. In the cottage it is as eloquent as in the drawing-room of nobles; and to the high-minded as plain spoken as to the humble and the depressed. It demands but little time, and usually it obtains its demand. Having gained it, it goes at once without ceremony to its object—asks no pardon, wastes no breath in compliment, but dashes right into the heart of its subject, and leaves its reader better informed, if not fully convinced. There, too, it remains, to go over with unvarying fidelity, as often as required, the same truths, illustrations, arguments, and appeals. We know of no more useful agent than your short, pithy, pungent tract.

The Executive Committee, we are convinced, will spare no pains to render this branch of their agitation effective. Much will, of necessity, depend upon the kind of article they may provide. In literature, and especially in controversial literature, there is a universal language—a language adapted to all classes of readers—which, we trust, every writer engaged by the Committee will study to employ. The great truth we are anxious to develop is susceptible, as all great truths are, of being exhibited under a variety of aspects—and variety both of matter and manner will conduce not a little to popularity and success. A series of tracts, judiciously planned and ably executed, will constitute an inexhaustible magazine of weapons for the friends of the cause. Truth, in this unostentatious shape, will gently insinuate itself into the minds of many whose fears or prejudices would be aroused by its appearance in a less obtrusive guise. The tract will, in most cases, usefully precede the lecturer—and make ready a soil for his more stirring efforts.

Such methods as we have here indicated, will naturally open a wide field for itinerant and recognised agents, when the proper time for their service shall have arrived. The dissenting mind will thus be prepared to welcome, to appreciate, and to improve, their labours—and the Association itself will probably be strong enough to avail themselves of the exertions of a sufficient number of men whose ability, energy, weight of character, and devotion to the cause, will give a wonderful impulse to sound and enlightened opinion.

FREE BIBLE SOCIETY.

WE are glad to see the North of England Free Bible Society is finding coadjutors. The following resolutions were lately passed at Harlestone, Norfolk, and we trust the same course may be adopted in all parts of the country. Sure we are the monopoly of printing the Bible is one, for the destruction of which it becomes every Christian to exert himself; and we earnestly recommend the resolutions to the attention of our readers:—

At a meeting of the committee of the Harlestone branch of the Norfolk Auxiliary Bible Society, August 13, 1844,

B. J. Crisp, Esq., in the chair,
Mr B. B. Woodward, independent minister, moved,
Mr Stephen Laidler seconded, and it was carried unanimously—

"1. That the implication of the directors of the British and Foreign Bible Society with the existing monopoly of Bible printing; the proceedings of the Society in opposition to the Bible board of Scotland; the way in which the cheap editions published by the society are got up; appear to this committee to justify their withdrawal from connexion with the society."

"2. That 'The North of England Free Bible Society,' from its opposition to the monopoly—from the liberality of its constitution—and from its contemplation

of foreign as well as home operations, appears to be deserving of the confidence and support of the friends of unrestricted and universal Bible circulation."

"3. That a public meeting be called at the earliest opportunity, to establish an auxiliary to 'The North of England Free Bible Society' in Harlestone."

"4. That these resolutions be transmitted to the secretary of the auxiliary at Norwich."

TAHITI AND THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A long letter from Messrs Tidman and Freeman, secretaries to the London Missionary Society, appeared in the *Times* of Saturday last, in reply to a communication from a Mr Brodie, which was published in that paper last week, abusing 'in no measured terms the conduct of the missionaries, and of Queen Pomare herself. The following are extracts from the letter:—

"Mr Brodie arrived at Tahiti on the 13th of September, 1841, and on the 11th of March following he left it. During these six months Mr Pritchard was absent in England, and the establishment of the French protectorate did not occur till the September following; so that Mr Brodie was not personally cognisant of any of the events on which he writes, and never saw the man whom he so 'fully believes' to have been guilty of all the offences alleged against him by his French accusers."

"But in what capacity and with what design did your correspondent visit Tahiti? Mr Brodie was the supercargo of the schooner *Unity*, in which he proceeded from New Zealand to that island. Her cargo consisted principally of rum, and Mr Brodie had certain stores on board, his personal property, designed for sale, which consisted of rum, shot, and pig lead. The importation of ardent spirits has been for many years strictly prohibited by the laws of Tahiti; but the master of the *Unity*, in defiance of such prohibition, clandestinely landed a portion of his cargo. In consequence of this illegal proceeding he received peremptory orders from the Queen and the native government to leave the port forthwith, the execution of which was suspended only at the instance of Mr Wilson, the acting consul, and on condition that the captain gave good security during the remainder of his stay for the due observance of the Tahitian law."

"Now, sir, we are satisfied to leave it to your judgment, and that of your numerous readers, whether an individual engaged in such transactions is the person to pronounce judgment on an honourable man, of whom he knows nothing, or to address 'the good people of Leeds' and the public of Great Britain on the 'habitual drunkenness of Queen Pomare?'"

"Mr Brodie ascribes the refusal of the Queen and the native government to receive catholic missionaries to the sole influence of Mr Pritchard. 'Had Mr Pritchard,' he remarks, 'only attended to his consular duty, in place of persuading Queen Pomare, some few years ago, to expel some French Roman catholic priests off the island of Tahiti to the island of Gambier (which priests had a right, by the laws of Tahiti, to live on the island), Tahiti now would have been in peace, as it formerly was. I have no doubt that he (Mr Pritchard) acted as he wished had he been missionary at the time of the expulsion of the priests, but unfortunately he forgot that he was the British consul at Tahiti at the time.'

"The transaction referred to occurred in the year 1836, while Mr Pritchard was not yet appointed British consul till the close of the following year; so much for the accuracy of Mr Brodie's statement, and the force of his inference."

"Your correspondent proceeds to affirm that the priests, when 'turned off Tahiti' were sent in a small schooner to Gambier's Island, and adds, 'I do not mean to say that Mr Pritchard ordered the priests to Gambier Island, although I believe he did; but whoever did has been the cause of the priests converting 1,000 heathens on those islands to the Roman catholic faith, besides causing them to be worked worse than slaves.' This statement is also directly contradicted by facts."

"1. A number of catholic missionaries had been settled on Gambier's Island nearly two years before Messrs Caret and Laval visited Tahiti, and during that period they had induced a considerable number of the natives to embrace catholicism; and,

"2. The small schooner in which these priests were sent back to Gambier's Island was the very same vessel in which they had come thence to Tahiti. So much again for the accuracy of Mr Brodie's statement, and the force and justice of his conclusion."

"Your correspondent considers that M. Bruat and M. d'Aubigny were fully justified in arresting Mr Pritchard and placing him in confinement, because he violated his duty, excited the passions of the natives, raised an insurrection, and compromised, as much as in him lay, the security of their establishments and the lives of the soldiers, 'all of which,' adds Mr Brodie, 'I fully believe to be the case.' Now, sir, the value and importance of his belief in relation to occurrences of which he has no personal knowledge, we leave your readers to estimate; but we must be permitted to express our regret at his want both of justice and generosity. Whether Mr Pritchard were guilty of the charges which Mr Brodie so 'fully believes,' is at the present moment the subject of inquiry; these charges rest on the unsubstantiated allegations of France in justification of her agents at Tahiti; and if the British consul actually violated his duty, the government of which he was the representative will not screen him from the consequences."

"The directors of the London Missionary Society feel constrained by a sense of justice to state that during the thirteen years in which that gentleman was their agent, his character and conduct entitled him to their esteem

and confidence; and that for seven years subsequently, during which he has sustained the office of British consul, they have received, not only from their missionaries, but also from various officers of the British navy, the most honourable testimony to his personal character, as well as to his official qualifications and high integrity.

"As Mr Brodie, throughout his letter, attributes all the evils that have occurred at Tahiti to the missionary character of Mr Pritchard (an assumption altogether unsustained), it is but due to Mr Pritchard that we should explicitly state, that on accepting the office of British consul, he relinquished his official connexion with the London Missionary Society, and that, although at the earnest request of the native Christians, he has continued to promote, in every way compatible with his consular duties, their moral and religious improvement, his services have been prompted exclusively by his Christian benevolence, and quite unattended with any pecuniary advantage.

"Having exhausted his charges against the British consul, Mr Brodie proceeds to deprecate the sympathy exercised by the Christian community on behalf of Queen Pomare, and to hold her forth to their just abhorrence as an adulteress and habitual drunkard. 'The good people at Leeds,' he observes, 'by an advertisement in the *Times* of Friday last, appear to sympathise much in favour of Queen Pomare. Do they know that Queen Pomare was formerly married to the King of Bola Bola (one of the Society Islands), and that, on account of her bad conduct he was compelled to get a divorce, and that she afterwards married Artifaite, the present King of Tahiti? And do they know that a meeting was held at Papeete (Tahiti) by most of the missionaries, in 1842, to consult whether they should allow her to enter the church again, on account of her habitual drunkenness?'

"The case on which your correspondent founds the charge of adultery against the Queen, like other of his hearsay assertions, is very incorrectly represented. The facts are these:—Pomare, when a child, according to the then existing custom of the country, was betrothed to the chief of the small island of Taha, as her future husband; and at the early age of fourteen they were formally united in marriage. From the earliest period, however, subsequently the husband of the youthful Queen treated her with entire neglect, addicted himself openly to the grossest licentiousness, and at the expiration of about five or six years, he left the island and returned to Taha, and subsequently became chief of Bora Bora. So far from this chief having been 'compelled to get a divorce' from the Queen on the ground of her bad conduct, the separation was demanded by the relations and friends of Pomare, and confirmed by the National Assembly. Subsequently, about twelve years since, at the earnest request of the chiefs of Tahiti, the Queen was married to a chief of Huahine, by whom she has a family of four children. He is not the 'King of Tahiti,' as stated by Mr Brodie, possessing no authority in the island, but standing in the simple relation of husband to the Queen.

"To the charge against the Queen of 'habitual drunkenness' we have no hesitation in giving the most positive and unqualified contradiction. About ten years since Pomare professed to feel the importance and power of religion, and became a member of one of the Christian churches in the island. In this relation she has continued to the present time, and we write with hesitating assurance in affirming that occasional, much more 'habitual drunkenness,' would have led to her immediate separation from the religious community of which she is a member.

"It is lamentably true that since the aggression of the French the native law against the importation of spirits has been often violated, and a sad increase of intemperance has been the result. This has affected some of the chiefs as well as the people, members of the native churches; but while the missionaries have deeply mourned over the evil, they have not hesitated to direct against it all the power of Christian discipline.

"The following is an extract from the letter of one of their number, dated the 28th of September, 1843:—

"I have separated from the church, during the last three months, several members for drunkenness, among whom are two of our principal chiefs. It is thus seen that drunkenness, in all cases, with the highest no less than the lowest members of society, is followed by separation from the Christian community to which the offender belonged.

"Mr Brodie asks, do they (the good people of Leeds) 'know that a meeting was held at Papeete (Tahiti) by most of the missionaries, in 1842, to consult whether they should allow her (Pomare) to enter the church again, on account of her habitual drunkenness?' No such meeting of the missionaries was held; but the proceeding to which he refers, and of which he must have had a confused misapprehension, goes to refute the charge it is intended to sustain.

"On the return of Pomare from a tour of several months in the Leeward islands, she visited the chiefs in the principal districts of Tahiti, who entertained their sovereign with festivities, in accordance with the custom of their country. On some of these occasions, certain of the servants or attendants of the Queen were guilty of irregularities—possibly of intemperance; and in consequence of this, the native church at Tahiti did assemble, and deliberated whether the Queen had not subjected herself to censure and discipline, in not having exerted her influence more powerfully to prevent these scandals among her people. Now, we ask any candid reader whether it is credible that a society that was thus jealous of the Christian consistency of its members, and who were thus forward to inquire into the conduct of their Queen, when they thought her influence had been insufficiently exerted to prevent immorality in those around her—whether such a community would tolerate the conduct of an habitual drunkard?

"But on this question of fact, although the directors of the London Missionary Society have not entertained the shadow of a doubt, they have deemed it proper to obtain the written testimony of a gentleman who has been a resident in Tahiti for more than twenty years, who has possessed constant opportunities of forming an accurate judgment on the case, and in whose veracity they place an unqualified dependence, and, while we do not feel at liberty to use the name of the writer, we pledge the honour of the directors of the society to the genuineness and authenticity of the communication. Our correspondent writes thus:—

"London, Aug. 21, 1844.

"Dear Sirs—In reply to your inquiry relative to my knowledge of Queen Pomare, especially in reference to

any acts of intemperance, I beg distinctly to assure you that I believe all such imputations are utterly unfounded. For the last eight years, during which the Queen has been a professor of Christianity, I have known her intimately, and during that period I never knew her guilty of departing from the rules of temperance. I have seen her in many situations where the temptations to self-indulgence were not few, and in such circumstances I have been particularly gratified with her great moderation. As to habitual drunkenness, the charge is as absurd as the motive of the calumniator is ungenerous.

"I am, dear sirs, yours, &c.

"Messrs Tidman and Freeman."

"We have thus the deliberate and disinterested testimony of a gentleman who has spent his life in Tahiti, who has been intimately acquainted with the habits of the Queen for the last ten years, in refutation of the gross charges of a stranger, a six months' resident on the island, the supercargo of a vessel laden with ardent spirits. And we leave the verdict to the enlightened and impartial judgment of our countrymen."

THE LATE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.

(From the *Guiana Congregational Record*.)

JUDGING from the recent contests of the conflicting principles of national churches and dissent—of the compulsory and voluntary systems of religion: considering, also, the remarkable and growing prevalence of a settled determination to set aside expediency in religion as a dangerous thing, and as being adverse to the spirituality and increase of the church of Christ; and to be satisfied with nothing short of principle—stern principle—tested, sterling principle: we may judge that scarcely will the nineteenth century have passed its meridian, ere national church establishments will be numbered among the things that were!

Other systems, also, adverse to the true and unfettered liberty of the church of Christ, will, surely, not long survive them! Already do we perceive the working of influences which must operate to the purification of some of our great societies, or prepare them to be swept away by the power of those hallowed and majestic principles which doom to annihilation every form and vestige of the man of sin, whether rampant in Rome, or couchant in London—whether found in national establishments or in dissenting churches—in our great religious societies at home, or any humbler combinations, under their auspices, abroad.

With these convictions, we account the recent anti-state-church movement in Britain, an honour to the present age. We feel it a privilege to have lived to witness it. The papers by Dr Wardlaw, and other talented dissenters, read at the convention, are of the most important and interesting character; the substance of which we purpose, as opportunity presents itself, to introduce to our columns.

THE LATE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE.—We understand that a public meeting will be held in Lady lane chapel, Leeds, in a week or two, to hear the report of the delegates appointed from this district to attend the Anti-state-church Conference recently held in London. The whole of the delegates are to be present. More detailed particulars we shall be able to give in our next publication.—*Leeds Times*.

BRISTOL ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held on Monday evening last, in the committee room of the Bristol public rooms, Broadmead, for the purpose of reading one of the papers read at the late Anti-state-church Conference in London. The Rev. J. J. Waite was called to the chair, when he stated the object of the meeting, which, he said, was one of a series to be held on successive Monday evenings, and he trusted they would bring to the consideration of the subject that serious attention which its importance demanded. The paper they would hear on that occasion was from the pen of the Rev. Dr Wardlaw, entitled, "The principle of voluntaryism, as distinguished from the principle of a state establishment of religion." The rev. gentleman testified to the marked attention which was paid to this paper on its delivery to the Conference, and concluded by calling on Mr R. Norris to act as reader to the meeting. The reading of the paper elicited repeated applause from the audience. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman announced that the subject of the paper for perusal at the next meeting, and which was from the pen of Edward Miall, Esq., was "Practical evils resulting from the union of church and state."—*Bristol Mercury*.

STOKE NEWINGTON.—The consideration of the church-rate question was resumed on Wednesday, the 14th inst. The chairman stated the amendment to have been lost on a poll, the numbers being—89 for, 156 against. Mr Hedge then, on behalf of the churchwardens, produced an estimate of the probable receipts and expenses of the current year, which showed that the churchwardens had (as was previously contended by the opponents of the rate) £116 now in hand, and that a sevenpenny rate would (as was also shown at the last meeting) raise more than was required. He therefore moved, that the churchwardens be allowed to withdraw the proposal for a sevenpenny rate, and to substitute a sixpenny one. This was objected to by the high church party, who did not see why they should not have a sevenpenny rate just as well as a sixpenny one. Mr Hedge then moved the adjournment of the vestry to that day fortnight, to allow the churchwardens to summon another vestry to enable them legally to propose a sixpenny rate. The adjournment was seconded by George Anderson, Esq., in a speech full of stern principle and pious feeling. Mr Dixon supported the adjournment, and took the opportunity of

asking some questions, which brought out, that at some former vestry a resolution was secretly passed, rescinding a vote of vestry 150 years since, which required that certain property should be expended "only for the repairs of the church and the ornaments thereof." He then laid before the vestry certain facts relating to the borrowing the money which the rate was asked to pay for, and also relating to the manner in which some of it was expended, which called forth the indignant censure of the vestry. Mr D. promised further light should be thrown upon the subject, from extracts which he had taken from the vestry-book. A handbill has been put forth by the Anti-church-rate Society, a portion of which we insert. From it it will be seen, that money was spent in the year 1828, out of the sum borrowed for the enlargement of the church, for purposes which could only be paid for by a church-rate made in that year, but which money is said to be still owing by the parish.

But we deny that this money was spent according to the provisions of the act of parliament. The churchwardens obtained leave of the parish to borrow it for the enlargement of the church, and see how worthily they executed their stewardship:—

	£.	s.	d.
Windows, plate glass screen	15	12	0
Parker, for carpeting	30	13	9
Thwaites, for repairing and fixing clock	33	17	0
Butler, for repairing and fixing organ	13	19	0
Engle, for re-binding bible and prayer book	15	15	0
Selane, for hot air stove	115	0	0
Willement, for stained glass and refixing the east window	112	17	0
Major, for gas fittings	82	19	0
Love, for coals to dry the church, that service might be performed as soon as possible	18	8	6
Gratuity to ringers	1	0	0
Brookman, for furniture for pulpit and desk	47	7	10
Half-year's interest on £4,400	90	0	0

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CHURCH RATE PROCEEDINGS AT ST AUSTELL, CORNWALL.—On Saturday last a vestry meeting was held to make a rate for this parish; the vicar in the chair; who commenced the business by observing that he would act in the most impartial and courteous manner, and requested that all who addressed the meeting might have a fair and patient hearing. The chairman remarked that they (the parishioners) were not assembled to make a rate, but only to decide as to the amount; and called on his churchwarden, Sir Joseph S. Graves Sawle, Bart., to state the required sum, which he did briefly, by proposing a rate of 1d. in the pound, which was seconded by E. Coode, jun., Esq., solicitor. Capt. Gripe then proposed as an amendment that a rate of only 1d. in the pound be allowed, which was seconded by Mr Dingle, and indignantly received by the chairman. A gentleman then moved that the vestry be adjourned until August 14th, 1845. The chairman declared he would put neither of the amendments to the meeting, and proceeded to call for a show of hands in favour of the rate, when about five or six were held up, on which he observed—there is nothing else before the meeting, and the rate is passed; which was received with great uproar by the large assembly then present. After signing the book, and requesting the churchwardens, and ex-churchwardens, with the solicitor, to do the same, they all retired amidst the groans, yells, and hisses of about four or five hundred ratepayers. Before the meeting separated Mr Barlow was called to the chair, who, in a short address, again proposed an adjournment until the 14th August, 1845, which was unanimously carried.

CHURCH BUSINESS.—The "church," as a profession, hath long felt the want of a business organ. To supply the deficiency, "A Monthly Advertising Sheet of the Clerical Registry" has been established, and, as a specimen of the business-like way in which reverend gentlemen make known their business wants, we give the following extracts:—

"The next presentation to a rectory, within two miles of London. Income £700 per annum. Incumbent in his seventy-fourth year. The curacy, with £100 per annum stipend, may be had by the nominee of the purchaser. Apply to the director of the Registry."

"The advowson or the next presentation to a living in Devonshire. Income nearly £800. Age of incumbent 64. Apply to the director of the Registry."

"The advowson of a rectory in Dorsetshire, of the annual value of £400, with a rectory house. Present incumbent in his 49th year, but infirm. Apply to the director of the Registry."

"Wanted to exchange, the next presentation to a living in Sussex, of the annual value of £600, with a good parsonage house, and the present incumbent of which is 56 years of age, for a living in the counties of Kent, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Chester, Wilts, Stafford, Gloucester, Worcester, Northampton, or Bucks, where immediate possession may be had, and where there is a good parsonage house, which is a *sine qua non*. Apply to the director of the Registry."

"Wanted, by a rector in a midland county, a permanent curate. He must be a man of fortune, and be satisfied with one of the most beautiful parsonages, grounds, &c., in exchange for his services. He must also take the furniture, carriage, horses, &c., at a fair valuation. One condition is essential—viz., that he be a sincerely pious man, and devoted to his clerical duties. Apply to the director of the Registry."

The following appears in the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for the present month:—

"To be sold by private contract, the next presentation to a highly desirable living, having an excellent residence, with 28a. 1r. 16p. glebe. The tithes have been many years compounded for, and the present compositions amount to £450. Population, twenty-four families. There is one duty alternately—morning one Sunday, afternoon the next. The present incumbent is about 61."

"COMPEL THEM TO COME IN."—The following conversation took place a few weeks since in a market town in one of the eastern counties:—A rev. divine

called, on a Saturday, at the shop of a tradesman, and selected an article of furniture; the good woman promised him that her husband, who was out for the day, should deliver it on Monday morning. Rev.: Does your husband attend church regularly? Mrs.: He does not always go to church, sir. Rev.: Then let him bring it over to-morrow morning before church time. Let him come in the morning; mind, we have a larger attendance in the afternoon, and I will settle with him after service. Mrs.: I will tell my husband, sir. The tradesman, on learning what had taken place in his absence, at once agreed to go, remarking, in the true commercial spirit, "He has given me a turn, and, of course, I shall give him one." He duly delivered the article at the parsonage house, attended the village church, and received his money when the service was over.—*From a Correspondent.*

Correspondence.

TAHITI AND NONCONFORMITY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

ESTEEMED FRIEND—It is not often that I intrude myself on the time and space of editors, but on the present occasion I can scarcely forbear the expression of my hearty concurrence in the views of the *Nonconformist* on the Tahiti question. After the sad dereliction of principle evinced at Exeter hall, it was truly refreshing to find we have one dissenting journal which prefers an adherence to correct principles rather than the smiles of aristocratic patrons, and the favour of quondam "leaders." How can we expect a good cause to be upheld by unrighteous means? And is it greatly to be wondered at if the men who tacitly sanctioned the establishment principle in the expulsion of Roman catholic missionaries from Tahiti, and neglected to denounce the law which prohibited their settlement there, have now to witness that retribution which, sooner or later, must await them? Ah! the secret is out, and let us not smother it up; those who refused to join the late decisive movement against the establishment principle at home, are now proved to be the aiders and abettors of establishmentism in Tahiti. And were it not that there are certain symptoms that these metropolitan demonstrations are not on all occasions correct indices of the opinions of dissenters in the provinces, I should be inclined to give up all hopes of seeing among dissenters anything like a practical recognition of the principles of nonconformity, and a confidence in the inherent energy and vitality of religious truth, apart from the fostering care of the secular arm. It is to be hoped, however, that the London Missionary Society will re-consider the matter; or, at all events, that some further demonstration of the opinions of the dissenting body will take place, at which resolutions of a somewhat different tone will be adopted. With hearty thanks for the manly and honest course adopted by the *Nonconformist* on this question, and with the assurance that I am only speaking the sentiments of the society to which I belong, I remain,

Thy sincere friend,

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

London, 8 mo. 27th, 1844.

PRELACY IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR—Far back in the distant ages, on the green margin of one of the sweetest of Scottish streams which takes its course through this country, stood a mound of earth and stones devoted to the worship of the unknown God. Here the shaggy Scot or elfine Pict groped in the rude rites of the Druid worship for the presence of the un-revealed. The mound still remains, and the Tiviot holds on its limpid way; but the old world, which had a pulse beating there, has long been submerged with subsequent deposits. Not far from it, at a later period, in this place, rose a splendid abbey, which for many an age reared its stately flight of masonry, and held in awe peer and peasant. Centuries, however, have rolled over its summit, and all the pomp and circumstance of the monastic system has fled away. The once proud abbey stands a battered hulk, exposed to the winds of heaven; while abbot and monk have filed in long procession to the cloister of oblivion. John Knox's "half battle voice" made the "wark gang bonnily on;" but the system, which was his own foster child, has become stunted and sapless. Besides the kirk of Scotland, this place has five unsteeples, as Wilberforce in a bigot-mood would have said, places of worship. Dissent, deep-seated in human nature, as has been confessed by its enemies, spread her wings; but a system like presbyterianism, exposed to all the tear and wear of change, disaffects our aristocracy. It begins again to be outed that presbyterianism is not the religion of a gentleman. Forthwith, under aristocratic influence, the preparations for "a quiet home" are begun. Geometricians are seen running from point to point, scanning the face of the sky, and with much ado arriving with mathematical nicety at east and west. The chapel is begun, and approaches a finish. New and hitherto unknown terms begin to break the air; priests and new-fangled episcopallians (or "piskies," as some malignant urchin called them,) are heard parroting such expressions as "unbaptised," "apostolical succession," and dear knows what other queer sounds. Dr Hook, the vicar of Leeds, takes up his abode at Moulsecoat house, the seat of the Marchioness of Lothian, and preaches high church doctrines; and verily it is a treat to hear this dignity of mother church expounding religious liberty, telling his audience (without laughing in their face) that persecution and compulsion never made a man religious, and never would do so. Shade of the injured Leighton, and dreaming Bunyan, let the vicar of Leeds invoke thy memories! John Thorogood, let thy noted 6s. 6d. sing for joy; and, Joseph Sturge, let thy sofa—but a few days ago victimised—betake itself back to thy honoured halls! But particulars we cannot enter into. The great day of consecration draws nigh, and rumours of inundations of "surpliced ruffians" are talked about. Thursday last witnessed the ceremony—and the presence of five *live* bishops and forty priests. A dismal day of rain it is, and curious it is to look on a long file of mother church's shepherds, arrayed in white, picking their steps, like the common unbaptised sons of Adam, down a dirty lane, to the scene of the all-important event. We who live on the north side of the Border

hills, had thought that, as in the vision in "Paradise Lost:"—

"Cows, hoods, and habits, with their wearers tost
And fluttered into rage; then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds—all these upwhirled aloft
Had flown o'er the backside of the world far off."

The routine of the proceedings peculiar to such occasions is carefully gone through. Dr Hook does not forget to stigmatise the martyrs and champions of the Scottish reformation, beside dealing in the high-flying dogmas of the school of which he is the chief. A piece of ground for a burying place is likewise consecrated with great solemnity; but the slight thus given to the old resting place of the parishioners is not taken sore to heart. As Raleigh said on the scaffold, it matters little where the head lies, if the heart be right; and the meanest unsunned nook of God's planet is as fit a resting place for the weary, worn sons of clay, as if the besprinkling mummeries of a popish ceremony had been performed by the Pope himself. And after a great many curious passages the day's proceedings draw to a close. But the whole idea connected with this chapel is a curious one. Reared from funds gathered from the Queen Dowager downwards, it evidences the spasmodic eagerness with which prelacy is being geographically distributed. It represents no honest enthusiasm on the part of the population in which it stands, but is itself a sign of the times, and, as such, I have ventured to bring it before you, as some of its features may not be undeserving your attention. I am, sirs, yours, &c.,
Jedburgh, Aug. 18, 1844.

JUVENIS.

The Complete Suffrage Movement.

The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met at their office, 37, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday; the President in the chair.

The Secretary reported that he had written to Liverpool, making inquiry into the case of separation between the coloured and the white passengers on board the Acadia steamer, in terms of the remit, from the quarterly meeting. He also reported that inquiry was being made in reference to the new democratic movement in Sweden, and read an extract from the *Morning Post*, which was instructive, as showing the precise nature of the new bill to reform the constitution; and the feeling which the progress of the measure had excited in the minds of the aristocracy in this country. The substance of the paragraph has already appeared in another shape in our columns.

DUBLIN—SECOND MEETING IN THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

ON Wednesday night Mr Henry Vincent delivered his second address "On the Tendencies of the Present Age." Although no bills were issued announcing the meeting, the spacious building was densely crammed long before the hour appointed, as were the adjacent passages, and hundreds went away who were unable to get near the hall. The platform was also crowded by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Amongst those present we noticed James Haughton, Esq., Alderman Gavin, the Very Rev. Father Spratt, Messrs Webb, Allen, and Anderson, of the Society of Friends, &c., &c. On entering the platform Mr Vincent was repeatedly cheered.

MR HAUGHTON was called to the chair amidst general acclamation. He said he was glad to see his fellow citizens congregated in such large numbers; the subject which they would hear discussed was one of considerable importance; but, as he knew they were anxious to hear Mr Vincent speak for himself, he would no longer trespass upon them.

MR VINCENT then presented himself, and was received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. He said—My friends, to my mind one of the most cheering prospects that the friends of human improvement can gaze upon at the present time is the marked interest evinced by the industrious classes in all that affects their liberties and their intelligence—in all that is connected with their civil and social privileges [cheers]. After adverting to the interest the people have in all the affairs of government, and the reasons which induce the rulers to desire to keep them in ignorance; he enforced the necessity of the people maintaining for themselves the right of free discussion on all subjects, and perfect freedom of speech [loud cheers]. Mr Vincent next adverted to the gratifying fact that the working classes were beginning to feel their own importance, and to have a just estimate of their value as men—they were showing that they were not content to remain longer in a state of slavery, and were each day proclaiming the nobility of self as a part of God's family. The learned lecturer then, in strong language, advocated the principle of democracy, and said that a powerful auxiliary in disseminating this principle was the glorious temperance movement—it created a mind and energy amongst the people, and it taught them not to lie down under oppression. He (Mr V.) condemned the man who was so much a slave as to suffer tamely under the degradation; whilst, on the contrary, he admired that man who nobly struggled for his independence. After some further observations on the might and right of the working classes, and the evils of aristocratic institutions, Mr V. took an able review of the tendencies of the present age to liberal and enlightened governments. Amongst other topics touched upon, he alluded to the present position of Ireland. He said—It is true that your leaders have been dragged to a prison [cheers]; and yet I find—what? No liberal or enlightened measures to soothe the national woe—no balm poured into the bruises of a wounded nation; but, on the contrary, I find a line of forts studded around the country—a military, bristling with all the sanguinary implements of war, everywhere seeking to impede, if they could, the noble and moral march of a people destined to

overcome them [cheers]. I find, in the midst of all this, that your peaceful leaders, through the medium of those who have faith in their counsels, have been enabled so far to prove the value that Irishmen place upon the principles of popular liberty, as to induce them to preserve the peace of their native land in a way that has excited not only the wonder, but the gratitude, of every friend of liberty in every nation of the world [cheers]. It is this peace principle—moral force principle—this glorious doctrine (perhaps the whole of you do not believe in it), which has for its object the preservation of human life; and I, for one, believe that the life which God gave none but God can justly take away [cheers]. But it is this doctrine, inculcated by the Peace Society, and adopted by the rational friend of liberty, that can alone insure the permanent advantage of the people; for true liberty is the result of mental and moral growth, rather than the fierce outbreak of a nation's passions [continued cheering]. This movement is a powerful auxiliary to the cause of human freedom all over the world. It is a shield and a protector in the midst of danger and dismay. When the government spy is abroad, prowling like a wolf into the corners of every popular association—whispering the poison of sedition, that he may draw the people into excess—the peace principle comes forth, and, as it were, whispers that immortal sentence which is engraven on the political creed of Ireland—"The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy" [great cheering]. The peace principle is a courageous one. There is more courage in your friends bearing the confinement of a prison than in the rash bragging of men having no courage in them. Their courage lies in their power to endure all things and everything in a true cause—to suffer even, if necessary, the extinguishment of life rather than betray the sanctity of a noble element of the national character, that is creating a race of patriots and moral regenerators of the right stamp and statuary [loud cheers]. What government can grapple with a nation of people who will neither fight nor run [continued cheers]? It is utterly impossible to extinguish the spirit, to break the union, or to destroy the courage of such a people; and the truest solace I have, in connection with the present movement of the United Kingdom, is the conviction that every succeeding day, every succeeding month, and every succeeding year, will teach the people more fully the efficacy of this important principle—that everything worth possessing can be attained by peaceful means, and that no political advantage would be sufficient to compensate for the loss of human life [hear, hear, and loud cheers]. Mr Vincent then commented on a recent article in the *Morning Herald*, inculcating the doctrine of war in reference to the quarrel with France, and observed that as far as the Irish people were concerned the sentiments therein set forth would be scouted with the scorn they deserved. They (the Irish) were doing more for the cause of morality than any other nation ever did—their glorious temperance movement stood out in bold relief as an example to nations, and a retrospective glance on former customs ought to be sufficient to make them leap with joy at their present condition [cheers]. Mr Vincent contrasted this happy state of things with the abject and unintellectual position of his own countrymen, which he ascribed to aristocratic influence. He referred to the well-known riots under the guidance of that insane fanatic, Lord George Gordon, observing that were it not for drink, he could never have carried his wicked projects to such an alarming extent. The objects and principles of the Anti-slavery Society were next canvassed and eulogised; after which he exhorted the people to persevere in their present glorious struggle for independence. No matter, said he, what may be the opposition thrown out by hereditary enemies to everything noble and liberal—no matter how they might scoff at, and persecute, if the people were only true to themselves—if they showed a regard for their own interests and their own order, and held inviolate the public, as well as individual right, it was not in the nature of things that failure would be the result. Mr Vincent continued at great length to state and explain his views, and he resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic applause.

MR HAUGHTON then stood up, and said he could not think of weakening the effect of the very powerful address they had just heard by any observation of his own. He would, therefore, merely propose the warm gratitude of the meeting to Mr Vincent, for his noble vindication of the working class.

The proposition was seconded with acclamation by the entire meeting.

Cheers were given for O'Connell and the other repeal martyrs, and also for Messrs Haughton, Vincent, &c., and the meeting separated.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—We learn from a quarter on which we place reliance—without, however, undertaking to vouch for the fact—that the long looked-for visit of her Majesty to Ireland will certainly take place during the present autumn. Our informant states that the first week in October is actually named for this gratifying excursion. We are also assured that, in the event of the judgment against O'Connell and the other state prisoners being affirmed by the House of Lords, an act of royal grace in their favour is contemplated, and that the remaining term of their imprisonment will be remitted. Such an act would be as appropriate to the occasion as it would be conciliatory in its influence upon the Irish people, and would certainly conduce to the public tranquillity. We understand that, should the weather prove favourable, her Majesty is desirous of taking a short aquatic excursion in the early part of September.—*Globe*.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Since our last, various statements of the bombardment of Tangier have arrived from different sources. A letter written on the 7th inst by an officer of the fleet states, that it was the contents of a despatch from Marshal Bugeaud, on the 5th, that decided the Prince de Joinville to bombard the place. According to another account, the French fired 9,000 balls and bombs, besides Congreve rockets; yet in one battery of six brass guns four remained quite untouched. It is averred that only one gun was dismounted! The Suffren is said by some to have received forty, by others twenty-one shots. The *Comercio*, of Cadiz, says that the French had three or four killed in the action, and about as many wounded, the loss of the Moors being reckoned at 160 wounded: the Spanish paper, however, is not likely to be so correct in accounts from the town itself as the English, who were in friendly communication. The Moorish flag, it seems, waved aloft to the last moment, and continued to do so at the date of the latest accounts.

On the 7th, the French squadron remained quiet; and on the 8th it sailed out of the bay, sheering west. In the evening, the Suffren, unable to weather Cape Spartel, returned to Tangier. The Moors were about to fire at the solitary vessel, but they desisted on advice given to them; matters remained quiet until the vessel was towed away; and on the 9th all were out of sight. The destination of the fleet was understood to be Mogador, which was to be bombarded.

The *Chronicle* gives the following, as written by a gentleman who accompanied Mr Drummond Hay on his mission, "whose testimony is unquestionable:"—

"You may, perhaps, be already aware that I accompanied Mr Drummond Hay in his embassy to the Sultan of Morocco. After remaining seventeen days at Morocco, we left it on the 29th ult., with every hope that the mission had succeeded, and on the 5th of August we had a personal interview with the Sultan at Rabat. He received us with the greatest kindness, seemed really grateful for Mr Hay's interference in the French and Spanish affairs, and ended by conceding every point in question, both by France and Spain. We were, therefore, surprised to hear a heavy cannonade next morning, when about fifteen miles from Tangier, and, on coming into the bay about eleven o'clock, found the Prince de Joinville, with three line-of-battle ships, a frigate, two brigs, and nine steamers, bombarding the town. Besides the English ships Albion, Warspite, and Hecla, there was also in the bay the Spanish squadron, and an American, a Sardinian, and a Danish frigate, and a Danish steamer. On the night of the 5th the Prince was on board the Albion, stated his intention of leaving for Cadiz, and hoped that all would be permanently settled; but declared that he knew nothing whatever of Hay's mission, and that, if necessary to proceed to hostilities, he could not wait for his return. The French fired very badly. They began the affair with three broadsides. They have twenty men killed and wounded, and the Suffren has forty shot in her hull. The Moors fought very gallantly. After six hours' firing, the French ships were towed off by their steamers, the forts firing on them, and not a flag struck. I was on shore at Tangier yesterday. The town is scarcely damaged at all, the defences about the water port a good deal, but no breach anywhere. The Moors had one man killed and one wounded (since dead); two children were killed by the fall of a house. There are but three hundred regular soldiers in the town, and they have defended it faithfully against the Kabyles, who are in great numbers outside, and wish to pillage and burn it."

A report was current at Algiers that the Prince de Joinville had determined on bombarding Tangier immediately upon receipt of a despatch from Marshal Bugeaud, announcing that his troops had been again attacked by 20,000 Moors, commanded by Abd-el-Kader. It was added that the Marshal had been wounded in the affair.

The news from the seat of war has since been very meagre. The Paris papers of Friday contained nothing except the official announcement of the French government on Thursday night, that the Prince de Joinville and his squadron were still, on the 9th inst, at anchor before Tangier, while the letter of the *Times* Gibraltar correspondent, of the 11th inst, showed that on the day stated the Prince and his squadron had sailed from Tangier, and were out of sight.

The *National* observes, that—

"The accounts from Morocco published in the *Messenger* of Thursday are purely negative. Accounts from Spain stated, that Bugeaud had advanced into the interior, and that the Prince de Joinville had proceeded towards Mogadore. The minister says—No, the Marshal has not marched; no, the Prince has not stirred. But there was something more, no doubt, in these despatches. If the Marshal and the Admiral had not done anything, they probably intended to do something. 'You are very curious,' replies the Minister; 'And you,' says the public, 'are very discreet.' Certainly discretion is a rare and precious quality, but carried to excess it becomes a fault, and we believe that for a constitutional government ours carries it too far. The firing a few shots against the walls of the towns on the coast would be a puerile measure, but the bombardment naturally leads to the occupation of the towns bombarded, and it is certain that such a measure, combined with a movement of Marshal Bugeaud on Fez and Mequinez, would be the most efficacious mode of reducing the Moorish government. If the imperial treasure be at Mequinez, it must not be forgotten that it is Tangier and Mogador which supply it. It is quite clear, therefore, that by blockading and bombarding the towns on the coast the principal source of the Emperor's revenue would be exhausted, and consequently, we should cause him a considerable damage."

La Presse confirms the statements that the Moorish troops, in presence of Marshal Bugeaud,

amounted to at least 30,000 men, and that the son of the Emperor was marching to reinforce them with 20,000 more. Marshal Bugeaud had with him only between 8,000 and 9,000 men.

The *Paris Globe* (a demi-official journal) repeats, with emphasis, that "France has not the most remote idea of seizing upon any portion, or of making a settlement in Morocco," as "she must, before and above all, people Algeria, and establish in that country a laborious and powerful population, capable of providing for itself, and keeping in check Morocco on the one side, and Tunis on the other. She cannot, therefore, without being guilty of an act of madness, attempt to aggrandise herself in Morocco. Consequently, no collision between England and France is to be apprehended on the subject of Morocco, unless, indeed, some extravagance be committed on either side."

The Saturday's papers contain the following telegraphic despatch:—

"MARSEILLES, AUGUST 22, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.

"THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Camp of Koudiac Abderachman, the 14th.

"Having marched against the Moorish army, which was becoming daily more numerous and menacing for Algeria, I encountered it, on the 14th, two leagues in advance of its camp.

"The Moors assumed the offensive with 20,000 horsemen, at the moment when the heads of our columns were crossing the Isly. We were surrounded by them on all sides. The most complete victory. (Interrupted by the fog.)"

The *Times* says respecting this—"Our private letter supplies an additional line and a half, which merely shows that the victory of the French was complete. 'Our infantry,' adds Marshal Bugeaud—but there the despatch again stops, for it was 'interrupted by the fog.' That the victory of the French was complete would appear unquestionable. The conclusion of the telegraphic despatch was probably only an eulogium on the troops engaged in it." No other news from Morocco is given in these journals.

According to the *Reforme*, a reinforcement of two companies of engineers and a company of artillerymen was to be forthwith embarked, at Toulon, for the squadron of the Prince de Joinville. It was stated, on the other hand, that orders were despatched from the ministry of war, on Thursday, to ship two additional regiments of infantry and a regiment of lancers for Africa.

The following is the conclusion of the telegraphic despatch announcing Marshal Bugeaud's victory over the Moors:—

"We gained a most complete victory. Our infantry, which stood most firmly, and a little later our cavalry, fought with the utmost bravery. We successively captured all the camps, which covered a space of upwards of a league in extent.

"Eleven pieces of artillery, sixteen stands of colours, 1,000 to 1,200 tents, among which was that of the Emperor's son, his parasol—the insignia of his command, all his personal baggage, a considerable quantity of warlike stores, and an immense booty, remained in our power.

"The enemy left about 800 killed on the field of battle. Our losses, although severe, are light, when we consider the importance of the battle, which we will call the battle of Ysly."

The Prince de Joinville has, according to the latest accounts, re-commenced his bombarding system. The *Herald* positively announces, that "the French had destroyed, in their course towards Larache, all the Moorish towns situated along the coast." Accounts from Gibraltar say, that a continued cannonade was heard on the 12th, which they conceived to arise from the French squadron bombarding Arzila, a town on the coast; and the Cadiz papers of the 15th mention, that the men employed at the signal tower reported, that between nine and ten, A.M., on the previous day, a cannonade was heard towards the south, which was confirmed by persons who had entered from Conil, and who stated that on their way to Cadiz they distinctly heard a strong cannonade in the direction of the Straits.

The letters from naval officers commenting on the bombardment of Tangier, and severely criticising the French gunnery, which were published in the *Times* of Wednesday, have created quite a storm among the French journals. Their columns of Saturday are almost exclusively occupied with the subject; and it is, of course, seized upon as a fresh opportunity for fomenting international hatred.

The *Revue de Paris* states that a new branch has been organised in the foreign department, which is to be exclusively occupied with American affairs, and that M. L. de Lavergne, well known in the political and literary world, had been appointed director of that office.

Respecting the King's visit to England, a private letter from a well-informed individual says:—"I perceive that you in London are solicitous for positive intelligence respecting the proposed visit of King Louis Philippe to her Majesty. I know that on Saturday upholsterers, and carvers and gilders, and decorators of all kinds, left town for Havre to prepare the royal yachts. I know, also, that the period of the visit is now said to be October, but all will depend upon the issue of the political questions now on the tapis."

The *Moniteur* states, that "the King, having been apprised of the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, daughter of the Emperor of Russia, went into mourning for eight days on that day (Saturday)."

The members of the committee of the French creditors of Spain had an interview with the Spanish ambassador on Thursday last. M. Martinez de la Rosa assured them that his government was most

anxious to fulfil its engagements towards its foreign creditors, and that there was every reason to hope that the next Cortes would devise measures to that effect. The committee were to wait upon M. Guizot on Saturday.

"We have forwarded to Dublin," says the *Univers*, "the numerous addresses which have reached us from the different parts of France, together with those signed by the catholics of Paris, expressive of their sympathy for the illustrious prisoner of Richmond (O'Connell). A respectable clergyman, called by private affairs to the capital of Ireland, kindly offered to take charge of them, and to hand to Mr O'Connell this testimonial of admiration of catholic France."

TAHITI.

The French press begins to admit that at Tahiti there may have been faults on both sides. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* confidently asserts that M. Bruat, the governor of Tahiti, soon after Mr Pritchard's departure, dismissed M. D'Aubigny for his conduct, as "unjustifiable, and likely to compromise his government." The *Reforme* says:—"It appears certain that Lord Cowley, the British ambassador, presented two days ago to M. Guizot a more peremptory note than the former, requiring a reparation from France for the affair of Tahiti, and the immediate recall of MM. Bruat and D'Aubigny."

It was reported in Paris on Thursday that Louis Philippe wished the Cabinet to make all reasonable concessions, but that M. Guizot felt that the load of unpopularity which he has already to bear would be so much increased by any appearance of yielding to England, that he had determined to make no concession. It was confidently stated that M. Guizot had declared that he and the whole of the Cabinet would resign rather than submit to the recall of Captains Bruat and D'Aubigny.

The *Constitutionnel*, however, says, that "if reports be true, the Tahiti affair will not be the cause of a rupture between the two governments, and that it is very near being arranged. England will recognise that Pritchard has acted inconsiderately, that he has mixed himself up with affairs which do not concern him, and that France has cause to complain of that *tête chaude*. France, on her part will disavow, if not in reality yet in appearance, the conduct of her officers. By this double declaration it is hoped that the effervescence on both sides of the Straits will be calmed."

The *Revue de Paris* of Friday has the following:—

"We have derived the following information respecting the Tahiti affair from an authentic source:—After the exchange of several diplomatic notes, M. Guizot proposed to England to constitute Tahiti into an independent state, under the authority of Queen Pomare; to accredit near that Princess consuls for Great Britain and France, whose subjects should be treated on a footing of perfect equality, as regarded commercial advantages, and to recall the French expedition. Mr Pritchard would be permitted to return to Tahiti as a mere individual, but not to occupy any situation in the island. We are ignorant of the answer returned by England to this overture; we can only state that such is the tenor of the proposition made by M. Guizot."

It was rumoured on the Bourse, on Saturday, and the report had the effect of raising the funds, that the Tahiti question was settled. England was to recall (?) Mr Pritchard, and France M. D'Aubigny.

The *Times* says, "It appears unfortunately that our neighbours have, to use a familiar figure, broken fresh ground. An article in *La Presse* states that 'it was not merely in Tahiti that the British missionaries were misconducting themselves,' and then proceeds to detail the occurrences in Western Africa, to which allusion has been made in the House of Commons during the late session of parliament."

SPAIN.

The *Royal Gazette* of the 13th instant publishes the long-talked-of decree for the suspension of the sale of the national property—a measure (says the *Chronicle*) the dishonesty of which is without example in any country but Spain itself, excepting Philadelphia. The property in question was handed over to the national creditor, as security for cash advanced. It is now unceremoniously taken back, after the money is spent and the creditor is robbed.

Accounts from Madrid state that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that capital. The Duke of Ossuna was dangerously ill. The Queen arrived at Valencia at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 15th, and was expected to arrive in the capital on the 20th. Measures of precaution continued to be adopted by the authorities, which the apparent tranquillity of the city little justified. The *Tiempo* contains a letter from Gibraltar of the 10th, in which the English are openly charged with having prevented the conclusion of peace between France and Morocco. "You must know," says the writer,

"That there existed no well-grounded motive to hope that an accommodation could take place, for, if I am to judge by the authentic information I possess, I can assure you that the Emperor Abderachman is very far from regarding the French as formidable enemies. England, as you may suppose, had a considerable share in inspiring such a judicious opinion in the African monarch. Her agents have persuaded him that it would be very easy for him to drive the French out of Africa, and the poor Emperor has believed them. In spite of the assertions to the contrary of the *Chronica* and the English agents, I maintain that it was England who changed the peaceable resolutions of the Emperor, by means of assurances and promises of friendship and support, and induced him to draw the sword."

The writer then proceeds to state that Mr Drummond Hay was instructed to throw every difficulty in the way of a pacification, and to endeavour to effect a reconciliation between the Emperor and Abd-el-Kader; and he then concludes by charging England with the intention of seizing upon Tangier, in order to have an entire command of the Straits.

The *Gazette* publishes a royal decree of the 14th, organising a naval force for the repression of smuggling. The vessels employed on that duty are to be commanded by officers of the royal navy. The force is to consist of 2 steamers, 6 brigs, 2 schooners, 23 feluccas of the first class, 6 of the second, 2 luggers, and 29 *escampavias*.

The Spanish authorities continue sending troops, &c., to Ceuta. A company of sappers embarked at Algeiras, on the 12th, for that place. Three other companies had arrived and remained at Algeiras.

EGYPT.

Our private correspondence from Alexandria, of the 7th inst., announces that Mehemet Ali, after having received a visit from his son, Said Pasha, who followed him from Alexandria to Cairo, had consented to receive Ibrahim Pasha, and had subsequently consented to resume the administration of affairs and to return to Alexandria, whence a steamboat had been dispatched on the 7th inst., which was to meet his highness at Atfe. Much apprehension was felt at Alexandria that the inundation of the Nile during this year would not be sufficient to produce good crops. No case of plague had been reported for some days. The Geyser was waiting at Alexandria to convey Lord Ellenborough to Marseilles. His lordship was expected to arrive at Alexandria in a few days.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter in the *Hamburgur Börsenhalle*, from St Petersburg, dated 1st August, announces that the Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase, facilitating (under somewhat stringent conditions, however) the liberation of bond servants not occupiers of land, under contract between owner and bondsman to pay a stipulated price or render service for a term of years. Bondsmen occupying land were afforded similar facilities by a previous ukase.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—The *Courrier de Lyons* states that on Thursday last a man, living at Franconville, returned to his home at night so much intoxicated that he could not find his way to his bed, and laid himself on the top of a table, where he probably would have slept through the night, had he not, on turning from one side to the other, crushed a bundle of chemical matches which he had in his pocket, and set them alight. His clothes caught fire, and, although immediately awakened and sobered by the flames, he was so much burnt before assistance arrived, that he expired the next day.

THE MORMON TEMPLE.—One of the editors of the *St Louis Reveille*, having lately visited Nauvoo, thus speaks of the new Mormon temple:—"The system upon which this temple has been building is the exaction of labour every tenth day from every man who cannot purchase his exemption from the task with money. It will be, if ever finished, a very imposing-looking edifice. It stands in a high and commanding position, a prominent object, riveting the stranger's eye at once, and, upon near inspection, the style of architecture is found to be more than commonly attractive, from its singularity. It is like nothing else; and unless we may be allowed to designate it as the Mormonic order, it certainly has no name at all. The stone is of excellent quality, quarried in the neighbourhood, and very good mechanics have been at work upon it. The massive caps of the columns are already carved from huge blocks, showing a gigantic round human face, like the broad full moon. The columns are made to rest upon crescent moons, sculptured on the face of the stone, resting with the horns down, and with a profile of eyes, nose, and mouth upon the inner curve. What idea this is meant to convey we could not learn, though the impression is irresistible, that the church is built up upon moonshine.

COMMERCE OF TAHITI.—Tahiti (says the *Globe*) is not altogether so contemptible, even in a commercial point of view, as some persons suppose. The following return of the average yearly number of vessels of commerce, belonging to different nations, which touch at Tahiti, is from a quarter on which implicit reliance as to its accuracy may be placed; it will also show that France has less interest of a commercial kind in Tahiti than any other civilised state:—

English merchant vessels.....	80 yearly
American ditto	110 "
French ditto	20 "

Mr Dyce Sombre, who had been six or eight days at Boulogne, was expected in Paris.

ALGERIA UNDER FRENCH "CIVILISATION."—The Oran correspondent of the *Times* supplies many interesting facts relative to the present condition of this French conquest, which will, at the present time, be read with interest:—

A fear has been expressed in Europe that the Algerian army, of some 100,000 men, would be a formidable affair were it called to act in Europe. This I shall perhaps prove is a mixed feeling. As to its dispositions, it might—that is, its moral feeling; but, as to its efficiency, it cannot be an object of fear. M. Leblanc de Prébois, in his pamphlet entitled "Conditions Essentielles du Progrès en Algérie," says (page 32)—"A war against privations—a war where the sick alone thin the ranks of the army—cannot be a school: one ought to fear rather that, if it continues, our soldiers, unaccustomed to cannon, and crushing without difficulty some groups of undisciplined Arabs, would experience a fatal surprise when they should find themselves in front of an European army, *vis-à-vis* formidable batteries well served. Undoubtedly, this surprise would not long endure. But the indecision which must necessarily follow would be apt to manifest itself even in this short time, which Napoleon would call the *étincelle morale*, that decides the fate of a battle, and which an able general ought to know how to produce and seize under pain of being defeated. No war is so hard and so painful as that which we perpetuate in Africa. In Europe, after frightful turns of fortune, come some happy moments; but in no part has one experienced

such a monotony of misery and sufferings, which the catalogue unfolds in letters of grief in the registries of the hospital." It is shocking to see so many brave men throw away their lives on such a sterile and miserable conquest as Algeria. You are reminded, also, that the razzias continue, that the destruction of all culture and dreary desolation widen and widen every day. As to "monotony of misery and sufferings" furnished by the hospital lists and registries, it beggars all descriptions. I can tell you on the best, or official authority, that often at Oran there has been 2,000 sick at once in the hospitals. Now there is more than 1,100. Every new acquisition on the coast is turned into an hospital. The whole of Algeria, unless the war stop, with the exception of the few agricultural colonies established by the French, will be a vast and horrible desert. This is the inevitable result of the present system of things. At Algiers the head of Embarack was "served up" at a *soirée* of Marshal Bugeaud, something in the style of the serving up on a charger of the head of John the Baptist, mentioned in the New Testament. When all eyes had been sufficiently regaled with the sight of the head of the brave chief of the desert—the unconquerable enemy of the French (conquered only by accident)—the Marshal, yielding to his instincts as a soldier, gave the head a funeral with the ceremony awarded to the rank of a lieutenant, and the head of Embarack was at last buried, either at Medeah or Miliana, with all due military honours. I am sorry that the abolition of slavery and the slave trade is not a portion of the civilisation which is to be introduced into Algeria; for this inhuman traffic, and this degraded state of human beings, are precisely in the same state as at the epoch of the French conquest, with the exception of the prohibition of public slaves. I find, by inquiry, that a great number of slaves are in the possession of the Spahis, French indigenous cavalry. About five days ago a negress was sold to one of these Spahis, and the girl ran away from her new master and returned to her old one. The poor creature was then sold to a Bedouin; from him also she ran away, and returned to her first master. The man who originally possessed her, fearing to lose the purchase money, determined to cure the poor wretch of running away by tying her up by the heels, head downwards, and beating her stark naked until she became senseless. This is a specimen of Moorish domestic slavery under the tricoloured flag of civilisation in Algeria.

A CUBAN HERO.—Havannah letters, of the 16th ult., describe the conduct of Placido, the poet, who was condemned to death as a ringleader in the recent conspiracy, as truly heroic. When he and several others of the condemned were taken to undergo the punishment of "the chapel," Placido was seen walking along with singular composure, under circumstances so gloomy, smoking a cigar, and saluting with graceful ease his numerous acquaintances. The punishment alluded to is thus described:—The condemned are conducted into a chapel hung in black, and dimly lighted. Priests are there to chant, in sepulchral voice, the service of the dead, and the coffins of the trembling victims are arrayed in cruel relief before their eyes. Here they are kept for twenty-four hours, and are led hence to execution. Placido emerged from the chapel cool and undismayed, whilst the others were nearly or entirely overcome by the agonies they had already undergone. The chief conspirator held a crucifix in his hand, and recited in a loud voice a beautiful prayer in verse, which thrilled upon the hearts of the attentive masses which lined the road he passed. On arriving at the fatal spot, he sat down on a bench, with his back turned, as ordered, to the military, and rapid preparations were made for his death. At the last moment he arose and said, "*Adios, monde*" (adieu, world), and sat calmly down. The word was given, and five balls entered his body. Amid the murmurs of the horror-struck spectators he got up, and turned his head upon the shrinking soldiers, his face wearing an expression of superhuman courage. "Will no one have pity on me?" he said. "Here (pointing to his breast)—fire here!" At that instant two balls pierced his breast, and he fell dead. Nineteen were shot at the same time with Placido. They all died miserably.

STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT BERLIN.—The *Times* says that information has been received of a general strike among workmen in the extensive calico-printing works of Berlin, comprising a body of from 2500 to 3000 men, for an augmentation of wages; but which, it appears, the owners are not inclined to grant. It originated in the very extensive works called the Dannenbergische Cotun Fabrik, belonging to the Messrs Nauen, Loire, and Co., a firm well known in Prussia for the extreme liberality with which they have treated their workmen, and extended itself among the neighbouring works of Messrs Goldschmidt and Co.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—We have to announce that the long-expected death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, third daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse, has at last taken place. Intelligence of this mournful event reached the Russian embassy on Wednesday afternoon, by a special courier. The deceased duchess was born June 24, 1825, and was married the 22nd of January, in the present year.—*Standard*.

A FREE COUNTRY.—Rosas, the dictator of Buenos Ayres, has issued a decree forbidding the Buenos Ayreans, either male or female, to wear any other mourning on the death of their friends than a narrow bracelet of black round the arm. Black dresses of all kinds are strictly prohibited. Another decree has been issued by Rosas, forbidding any one who is not a Roman catholic to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster in the Argentine republic. This decree will at once close several of the best schools in Buenos Ayres.—*Liverpool Times*.

POPULATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The first settlers landed in South Australia in July, 1836. Comparatively few emigrants have arrived in the colony since the year 1840: yet the number of European inhabitants, according to the latest

statements, amounts to 16,516. The numbers were ascertained by a personal visit to the house of each of the settlers. They are classified thus:—In Adelaide and neighbouring villages included within the municipality, 6,139; in the country districts, 10,377; total, 16,516. Males, 9,152; females, 7,364; total, 16,516. Adults, 9,507; children under fourteen years of age, 7,009; total, 16,516. Male adults, 5,516; female adults, 3,991; total adults, 9,507. Male children, 3,636; female children, 3,373; total children, 7,009. Total males, 9,152; total females, 7,364; grand total, 16,516. Male adults in Adelaide and neighbourhood, 1,854; ditto in country districts, 3,662; total, 5,516. Female adults in Adelaide and neighbourhood, 1,622; ditto in country districts, 2,369; total, 3,991; grand total, 9,507. From these statements it is apparent that the complaint formerly made of the people congregating in town, and neglecting the country, is no longer applicable; that the proportion of females to males is very considerable (an unusual circumstance in the Australian colonies); that it is in the country districts chiefly that the disproportion of the sexes which does exist is found; and that the number of male adults in the country districts is very nearly double the number of that class resident in Adelaide and neighbourhood.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The following memorial of the London Peace Society, on the affairs of Morocco, Halifax, and Tahiti, has been presented to the government:—

The memorial of the committee of the London Peace Society—sheweth,

That your memorialists are fully persuaded that war is repugnant to the spirit and principles of the Christian religion, subversive of the true interests of mankind, and as unnecessary as it is unavailing as a mode of settling international differences.

That whilst your memorialists regard with peculiar satisfaction the continuance of peace among the nations of Europe, they are deeply and painfully affected by the hostilities which, at the present time, prevail in some other parts of the globe—especially in the empire of Morocco, the island of Hayti in the West Indies, and the island of Tahiti in the Southern Pacific.

That your memorialists, as the committee of a society whose sole object is the promotion of permanent and universal peace, abstain from expressing any opinion on the political questions supposed to be at issue in these various regions; but they venture respectfully and earnestly to press upon the right honourable members of her Majesty's government, the importance of employing (as your memorialists thankfully acknowledge that they have often and successfully done) their best efforts, by argument and persuasion, founded on principles of true reason and policy, as well as on benevolent and religious considerations, to put a speedy termination to these distressing circumstances, with a full regard to strict justice towards all the parties who are variously concerned in them.

And your memorialists venture further to express their earnest desire, and hope, that the entire proceedings of her Majesty's government may be such as shall promote a peaceable spirit and conduct among all classes of British subjects, and minister no just ground of offence either to the great and mighty nations of Europe, or to any of those states which in some respects may be esteemed more feeble and less important, but whose natural rights are equally sacred and inviolable, and dear to themselves, and whose very weakness in a political point of view, claims for them the sympathy and moral assistance and protection of the more powerful nations of the world, and especially of Great Britain.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.
The receipt of the above memorial was acknowledged by Sir Robert Peel on the 15th instant. A similar memorial was also sent at the same time to his Majesty the King of the French, and acknowledged by the French cabinet on the 21st.

THE RECENT DISCLOSURES AT THE POST OFFICE.—The inquiries at the Post office into the circumstances connected with the recent cases of letter opening by the letter carriers appointed to deliver and collect the letters belonging to the leading members of the sporting world resident in the metropolis, are still being instituted from day to day. The six men implicated by the letter carrier Tapson in his statement to the authorities of the Post office, we understand, have all admitted having received their information, as to the state of the odds and other racing particulars, from the opening of letters directed to, or received from, Lord George Bentinck, Mr Tattersall, Mr Ives, and other celebrated sporting characters. Upon the strength of these communications several parties connected with the turf have received the earliest information of what it was proposed to do in the case of a favourite horse whose betting value was upon the decline, or upon the situation of a well-backed four-year-old, the position of which upon the list it might be considered advantageous to raise at "Tattersall's." These letter carriers, it appears also, have been in the habit of betting themselves to a large amount, at the races at Epsom, Goodwood, and other meetings of importance, as well as upon the Leger at Doncaster, during the current year. This fact has been clearly made out, by the contents of a betting book found in the possession of Tapson. No other persons, however, excepting the seven parties originally inculpated, have been, up to Wednesday afternoon, suspended; but proof, we learn, has been abundantly adduced that betting to a very considerable extent has taken place amongst the body of men, and that many of them have been connected with the Derby lotteries so general throughout London ever since their establishment. Not one of the suspected men have, up to the present time, been allowed to return to duty; nor is it expected that any of them will be permitted to do so until the pleasure of the Postmaster-general, with reference to the case, is officially known.—*Times*.

STEALING MONEY FROM LETTERS.—On Friday, at the Central Criminal Court, Patrick Larkin, aged 32, a letter carrier, was indicted for stealing two letters containing bank post bills and orders for the payment of money to the amount of £750, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-general. The circumstances connected with this case have appeared so recently as to render a repetition of the evidence unnecessary. The case for the prosecution having closed, Mr. Ballantine said it would be useless for him to attempt to combat with the evidence. He should, therefore, content himself with merely calling witnesses to the prisoner's previous good character. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be transported for life.

THE STEPNEY POISONING CASE.—The trial of James Cockburn Belaney, surgeon, of North Sunderland, for the murder of his wife, by administering prussic acid, began, at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, and closed on Thursday. The prisoner pleaded "Not guilty." The case for the prosecution was stated by the Solicitor-general, in a plain and even forbearing manner; and a great number of witnesses were examined. From the nature of the case, the evidence was entirely circumstantial; as the fact that the poison had been taken was not denied, but only all motive and active participation in giving it. In November last, Mr. Belaney, then practising in Sunderland, married Miss Rachel Skelley. Subsequently, that lady's mother died, and the bride inherited her property. They came to town on the 4th of June, and took lodgings at Stepney. Mrs. Belaney then expected, in two or three months, to become a mother. She was not very well on the 4th, but on the 5th she was better. On the 8th, Mrs. Heppenstall, their landlady, was suddenly summoned to Mrs. Belaney's bed room: she was gasping for breath, her husband standing over her with a lancet in his hand; a surgeon was sent for; but before he came, after one shriek (the last act, said the medical men, of volition), she died. Prussic acid was at once recognised as the cause of her death, though the surgeon at first kept the suspicion to himself. Such were the admitted facts: the inculpatory evidence consisted of some collateral facts, and a tissue of falsehood, which threw a strong shade of suspicion on the husband. It appeared that, before leaving Sunderland, he and his wife had made wills in each other's favour. On the 7th June, he went to Mr. Donoghue, a surgeon, whom he caused to procure some drugs, among them prussic acid, which he was in the habit of taking himself, for some internal nervous or dyspeptic complaint. In a letter written on the 5th, to a person in Sunderland, he said that his wife was unwell. Next day he wrote that she was very ill, and that she had been attended by two doctors, who expected that she would miscarry; which was false. A third letter, posted, if not written, on the 8th, after she was dead, said that his wife was worse, and that her medical attendant and himself both thought that she had disease of the heart; a fourth, on the 9th, announced that his beloved Rachel was no more. While his wife was lying in the agonies of death, he told Mrs. Heppenstall that Mrs. Belaney had had "fits" before, but that she would never get over that one; and he allowed friction, cataplasms, and such remedies, which could have no effect on the real cause of the lady's illness, to be used. When Mr. Garrett, the surgeon, came in on the 8th, Mr. Belaney told him that his wife had only been taking a little salts. On Monday began the inquest, and a post mortem examination was ordered; which disclosed the real cause of death beyond a doubt. Before that result was known to him, Mr. Belaney confessed the fact to Mr. Garrett; but explained that he had diluted some prussic acid to keep for his own use, and had left it carelessly in a tumbler, having broken a phial; and that his wife had accidentally drunk it in mistake for a dose of salts. Mr. Garrett asked why he had not made this statement before? to which he replied, that he was too much ashamed and enraged with himself. This explanation he also made in private letters to Sunderland; adding, that he did not know what he was about. Such was the evidence for the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. Erle contended that his client had no motive to the imputed crime, and that his story was the true one; and a great number of witnesses were called. One was Mr. Clarke, a master mariner and an acquaintance of Mr. Belaney's, who was sent for on the 8th, and was actually present at Mrs. Belaney's death. He heard the husband exclaim that she would not recover, and that it was entirely owing to his own gross neglect; and on Monday he told Mr. Clarke the story of the mistake. Many witnesses, friends from Sunderland, described Mr. Belaney as a thoroughly humane man, and more kind and attentive to his wife than husbands usually are; while Mrs. Belaney, a woman of attractive appearance and engaging manners, reciprocated his affection in the most unequivocal manner; and, after her death, the husband's aspect was marked by all the traits of a profound and sincere grief. Mr. Baron Gurney summed up, commenting at length on the bad but perhaps erroneous impression which the intricate falsehoods of the prisoner were calculated to make; and the jury, after retiring for half an hour, returned a verdict of "Not guilty." Hearing the acquittal with apparent emotion, Mr. Belaney bowed, and retired from the bar.

NEWS

SHARP PRACTISING.—On Monday, at Bow Street police office, Frederick Grosjean, a tailor and draper, charged on business at 99, Quadrant, was brought before Mr. Hall, charged with collecting a mob in front of St. Paul's church, Covent garden, and causing an obstruction, by preaching to the persons collected in the public thoroughfare. The defendant, who had before been cautioned by the magistrates

against preaching on that spot, said that he had preached the gospel for the last three years in the same place, principally against the drunken habits of the people who attended to hear him, and he considered it his duty to act in the manner he had done, by seeing such a desecration of the Sabbath in the buying and selling birds and other articles, which he pointed out to the man who took him into custody. Mr. Hall, the magistrate, discharged the prisoner, but said that, if he was again brought up before him, he should be held to bail.

FRAUDS ON THE EXCISE.—A most extensive gang of persons have been just discovered by Mr. F. Pargiter and Mr. John Charles Kay, two active officers of the Excise. From circumstances of a suspicious nature, the officers were induced to visit the chemical factory of Mr. Barker, in Cross street, Blackfriars road, and, upon examination, Pargiter found several secret trap-doors leading to an excavation under ground in the coopeage yard belonging to a person named Bryant. The upper portion of the range of buildings was used for chemical purposes, strong acids being prepared with a view of counteracting the pungent smell arising from illicit distillation. Pargiter descended one of the secret trap-doors, armed with a crow-bar and fire-arms; but although he could discover in a secret and inner chamber a man at work, he was unable to effect an entrance to capture the offender. After considerable exertions the officers obtained a forcible entrance into the distillery, and there found, on passing through massive oak doors, three stills in perfect working order, with the spirit running off from one of them, a large quantity of molasses, molasses spirits, and upwards of five hundred gallons of wash. So perfect was everything to enable a successful operation to be carried on, that the officers found it necessary to employ five waggons to remove the plant, &c., to the chief office in Broad street. The workmen, by well-concerted signals, managed their escape in a most mysterious manner. Since the above affair, a second discovery has been made, of a minor establishment, in Little Collingwood street, Blackfriars, supposed to belong to the same gang.—*Observer.*

EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF CALAMITIES.—Mr. Higgs, on Friday, held an inquest at the George, George court, Strand, on the body of Joseph Marshman, tailor, of George court, Strand, aged 53, who hanged himself on Thursday, while in a state of insanity, produced by calamities that rarely fall to the lot of one man. It was stated that he had been affected in his mind ever since the decease of his wife, who was accidentally burnt to death in St. Martin's workhouse about nine months ago. The day after that, one of his sons, who was on board the marine school ship at Blackwall, fell from the mast head, and was killed on the spot. But a week or two following he sent another son with some work to Regent street, and while he was on his way there he was run over by a cab, and carried home dead. A third child fell down the steps in George court, and fractured its skull, from the effects of which it ultimately expired. There are seven children now living, several of whom have lately been suffering from rheumatic fever, caused by the dampness of the house in which they live. The unfortunate deceased, borne down by this accumulation of heavy afflictions, would wander for miles about the country, he knew not where or why. On Friday he left home, and walked all that day and Saturday, and at night made a bed of some hay at Barnet. He then got into the town of Hertford, where he slept, and then walked home. He could give no reason for this, but said he knew he was out of his mind. It was said he had not eaten three pounds of meat since his wife's death. The jury said there could be no doubt in the case, and returned a verdict of "Insanity."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday week, during divine service at Emanuel church, Camberwell, and whilst earnestly joining with the congregation in singing the 1st verse of the 41st Psalm, Mr. J. T. P. Wyche, M.A., curate of Cranfield, Beds, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately taken to the porch of the church, and there bled, and subsequently conveyed to the residence of his father, where soon afterwards he expired, in the 37th year of his age. The only words he uttered were "Wyche, Grove hill, affliction, affliction." It is remarkable that this gentleman married only two years since, and his lady (aged 25) died on the 14th inst, and at this moment is unburied. Their only child died about three months since. These severe afflictions much distressed the mind of Mr. Wyche, who was a truly pious and good man, and his loss will be much felt amongst his parishioners and friends.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.—At the Greenwich police office on Thursday, Mary Ann Kendall, a fine-looking young woman, aged 22, was brought before Mr. Jeremy, charged with attempting self-destruction by throwing herself into the Grand Surrey Canal, at Black Horse bridge, Deptford. William Arthur deposed that he was going to his daily labour, and, when near Black Horse bridge, he heard a scream repeated three times loudly. He saw the prisoner jump into the water. Supposed she was trying to save her sister, who had previously jumped in and sunk. She resisted witness very much, and said she was determined to go in again. He got her out of the canal with the assistance of the police and other persons. Jane Kendall deposed that her sisters went out together to get from the sight of their father; they left home early in the morning, at five o'clock. There are five in the family—her father, self, and three sisters. They all work at shirt-making for a slop house at Bermondsey. Deceased and her sister had pledged some shirts. Witness lent them 6s. to redeem them;

it was money given her by her father to pay the rent with. They could earn, by working very hard indeed, early and late, 3s. 6d. or 4s. a week. They received from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per dozen for making them. Mr. Jeremy—That's from 1d. to 3d. each. Witness—It was not mentioned to her father that the money had been misapplied, to their knowledge, but they much feared his knowledge of the fact. The father of the prisoner said he had made no complaint of her pledging the work, or redeeming it with his money. Mr. Jeremy said the present case was one of those exhibiting the effects of the grinding system in paying for labour. Here was a scene of distress and misery—two young girls going out deliberately in the morning for the purpose of destroying themselves, and one of whom was now lying a corpse. After reading to the prisoner a most feeling admonition he ordered her to be delivered over to her father.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY TO THE PEOPLE OF HAYTI.

HAYTIANS.—The great body of philanthropists in Great Britain and Ireland, especially those who have been actively engaged in securing the abolition of slavery in the British colonies and possessions abroad, have long taken a deep interest in your welfare, and have watched with no common pleasure every indication of the rising greatness and prosperity of your country.

Your enemies have pronounced you unworthy of the liberty you enjoy, and have invented a thousand calumnies to injure you in the eyes of the civilised world. But your friends have been prompt to repel those calumnies by an impartial appeal to the history of your great struggles for freedom, and to demand for you that consideration and justice which they feel to be your due.

The object of your enemies has been not merely to destroy your character, by exciting the horror and disgust of the ignorant, the unreflecting, and the prejudiced against you, but by that means also to impede the great work of African regeneration, and the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade throughout the world. In Great Britain this was the case previously to the abolition of slavery in its West India colonies. In France it is the case, now that the friends of human liberty there are exerting themselves to achieve the same noble object for its colonial possessions.

Such being the fact, judge, then, of the pain with which the sincere friends of Hayti have heard of the unhappy divisions and disorders which have drawn upon you the eyes of Europe and America, and have filled your enemies with exultation and delight. In the continuance of those divisions and disorders, they see the germs of a civil conflict which will exhaust your strength and resources, and make you the prey of a powerful European state which once controlled your destinies, and is still anxious to possess so splendid an appendage to its territories as "the Queen of the Antilles."

As the great organ of the abolitionists of this country, the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, in addressing you their sincere counsel and advice, presume not to give an opinion on the cause which has led to the late disastrous events in your island. They deplore its existence, whatever it might have been. They deplore them for your sakes. They deplore them for the sake of Africa. They deplore them for the sake of the millions of your race now held in bondage. They deplore them for the sake of mankind at large; for so long as the enslavement of any portion of the human species shall be continued, so long will the final triumphs of justice, civilisation, and religion be arrested in its course.

But the committee sincerely trust that the events they deplore may be finally terminated; that Hayti may be preserved free and independent; that stability may succeed to disorganisation; and that the whole body of the Haytian people may feel that whatever cause of dissatisfaction they may have had with the past state of affairs, that now they have the strongest reason to combine loyally and firmly with each other, to promote the welfare of their common country, to develop its vast resources, and to cause it to be respected by the nations of the earth.

To the accomplishment of this great end, the committee would earnestly exhort you to lay aside all sectional jealousies. Let the parties in the east, the west, the north, and the south, feel that there is a nobler object to be gained than mere political predominance, namely, the welfare of their common country. Let there be mutual forbearance; let differences of opinion be healed by wise counsels and generous concessions; and let it ever be remembered that there is no wisdom in the sword, which is the mere symbol of physical force, not of enlightened reason; of brutal passion, not of calm deliberation; of proud ambition, not of self-sacrifice and love of country.

Let not the pride of caste and the prejudice of colour disserve you. Strange that the children of a common parent, endowed with similar mental and moral attributes, influenced by similar affections and passions, should allow the tincture of the skin to form an impassable barrier to fraternal union and generous co-operation. On this point the committee appeal to you as brethren; for, however much they may differ from you in complexion, they feel united to you by a common origin, and would enforce and practise the common obligations arising out of those natural relations which were intended by the great Creator to bind man to man in a holy and inseparable brotherhood.

Let not differences of religious conviction, opinion, and practice, separate you. The rights of conscience are of paramount importance. Where they are not respected, no other rights are or can be secure. On this point the committee appeal to you as Christians, and, with the history of Europe open before their eyes, where they behold the ascendancy of catholicism on the one hand and protestantism on the other, and the bitter fruits which have resulted from it, they would earnestly exhort you to avoid the perils of religious conflict. Intolerance of the opinions of others in matters of religion is the offspring of bigotry; and bigotry, if it be not controlled by public opinion, leads to proscription and persecution. "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," is the language of the great apostle of the Gentiles. Let, therefore, those who suppose themselves in possession of the truth use none other weapons in its propagation and defence than those furnished by enlightened reason and the sacred canon of the scriptures; and, instead of the bitterness of strife, let there be a holy emulation to follow the divine example of the great Redeemer of mankind, who, whilst on earth, "went about doing good," and who came into this world, "not to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Feeling the deep importance of the subject on which they have addressed you, the committee have forborne to appeal to you on the lower ground of self-interest; yet they would venture to remind you that never was there so favourable an opportunity enjoyed by Hayti as the present moment offers, for the development of her internal resources and the increase of her foreign trade. Not only has Great Britain repealed a detestable law, which forbade Haytian vessels and Haytians from entering the ports of her colonies, but her legislature, during the last session of parliament, has enacted a law which allows sugar, the produce of free labour, to enter her markets on favourable terms, whilst it excludes that raised by the oppression of the slaves in Brazil and the Spanish colonies.

Haytians, you have now an opportunity presented to you of benefiting your country, by the establishment of peace among yourselves; by calling into activity the energies of your cultivators; by the enactment of just laws, and their impartial administration; and by promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of our rising youth. We earnestly beseech you thus to act, and thereby falsify the sinister predictions of your enemies, and realise the sanguine expectations of your friends. By adopting this line of conduct, you will greatly assist the friends of human liberty in every part of the world in their exertions to promote the abolition of slavery and the slave trade, and will assuredly hasten the coming of that day when the fetters by which millions of human beings are tortured in body, and degraded in mind, shall be universally broken.

On behalf of the committee,

(Signed) THOMAS CLARKSON.

27, New Broad street, London,
August 16th, 1844.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 28th.

DESTRUCTION AND OCCUPATION OF MOGADOR.

THE evening *Messenger* of Paris contains, in its impression of Monday evening, the following telegraphic despatch:—

"BAYONNE, AUG. 26, HALF-PAST 2 O'CLOCK.

"MOGADOR, AUG. 17.

"THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE TO THE MINISTER OF MARINE.

"On the 15th we attacked Mogador.

"After having destroyed (*écrasé*) the town and its batteries, we took possession of the island and of the port.

"Sixty-eight men, including seven officers, were killed or wounded. I am busied in establishing the garrison of the island. I have placed the port in a state of blockade.

"Attested copy,

"Baron de Mackau, vice-admiral, peer of France, minister of marine and colonies."

A private letter states that the effect of this announcement upon the funds (at Tortoni's) was unfavourable. The three per cents, which closed on the Bourse at 80f. 70c., fell to 80f. 55c. (sellers). This was solely due, it was said, to the announced "taking possession" of Mogador. The only new fact respecting the victory of Marshal Bugeaud to be found in the evening papers of Monday is, that the cavalry force opposed to him amounted to 24,000 men.

On this important news the *Times*, which is considered to speak the sentiments of government on matters of foreign policy, comments as follows:—

It is easy to see how these conditions of hostility may appear to be violated even where there is a full intention of adhering to them with good faith. The island off Mogador has been occupied by the invading squadron. This is *prima facie* a violation of a compact between France and England. But it is not necessarily so. The island, we believe, commands the town, fortification, and port, in such a way as to render its occupation a condition necessarily precedent to the successful attack of the town itself. If this be the case, it is as yet only a seeming, not a real, infringement of their engagement on the part of the French. But if this occupation continue after its necessity has ceased—if other places are occupied in the same way without excuse, or retained after the causes which may be supposed to justify their occupa-

tion have ceased to exist—then we shall have no hesitation in declaring that a breach of trust has been committed—a gross wrong done, for which this country is bound to demand explanation and redress. In the meantime, however, we discern no reason for suspecting our neighbours of any such intention or convicting them of such misconduct. And it were rash—worse than rash, it were unjust, insulting, and quarrelsome, to rush to the conclusion—a conclusion which would militate against the positive assurances received from France—that the occupation of the island near Mogador is only the prelude to a system of African conquests and European annoyances.

We hope better things. We trust the good sense and the good faith of the French king and his ministers will exclude this new element of strife from the too ample magazine of feuds and jealousies. We trust that the self-knowledge of the French people will prevent them from entering on the mad attempt of raising a maritime empire in Africa. For the result of a maritime collision with France, or any other power of Europe, we have no fear whatever. Our men, our ships, and our skill, are as they were in the best days of our history; and we hope not to be driven to the necessity of war, much more than we dread the probable issue of a contest which, on every other ground, we are earnestly anxious to avoid.

The *Morning Chronicle* of course endeavours to make out that the occupation of the island off Mogador is the "*casus belli*," so recently and vauntingly demanded by the *Times*.

Here is "occupation!" It may be said that the occupation is but of an island, only two miles in circumference, and at least a quarter of a mile from the shore. This island forms the port of Mogador, and since the defences of the town are destroyed, it of course commands town, port, and bay, and is to all intents and purposes an occupation of all three. Yet it evades, rather than directly contravenes, the wish of the English government that France should not occupy. It is but a *quasi*-occupation, and Admiral de Joinville and his sire may laugh in their sleeves at what they no doubt consider a mystification of Lord Aberdeen.

The *Journal des Débats* regards the "victory" gained by Marshal Bugeaud at Isly as the most important that has yet been fought in Africa. The *Débats* dwells upon the words "*pertes sensibles*" (severe losses) in the telegraphic despatch, to prepare the public, no doubt, for a confession that the army had lost a considerable number of men, and which words "proved that the victory had been during some time disputed with vigour by an enemy notoriously ardent and intrepid." Marshal Bugeaud does not intend to march into the interior of Morocco during the present season. The presence of the four line-of-battle ships before Tunis was, it is said, "connected with the definitive settlement of the boundary between that regency (Tunis) and Algeria," and "it is said further, that France desires also the actual arrangement of the frontier (of Tunis) on the side of Tripoli!"

Louis Philippe is not to leave Paris for the Chateau d'Eu till the 27th of September. His Majesty is said to be deeply hurt with the publication of the insulting letters in the *Times*, respecting the Prince de Joinville's conduct before Tangier. The *Globe* declares that the King's visit to London has been definitively postponed, and says that if the preparations at the present moment are not very active, the probable reason is that the trip will not at any rate take place till the beginning of October.

Nothing definite is yet known as to the progress making in the settlement of the Tahiti affair. It was generally believed in Paris that the *ultimatum* had arrived, and that it was true that the English government demanded the recall of both MM. Bruat and D'Aubigny, but that, though M. Guizot was willing to recall M. D'Aubigny, he declined to do so in respect to M. Bruat. Another point upon which there is said to be some difficulty is this—the British government demands that the reparation should be made publicly, and published in the *Moniteur*. This, M. Guizot is said to decline, notwithstanding Louis Philippe's wish that so proper a condition should not stand in the way of an amicable arrangement of the question. The *National* says, that the demand has been the subject of grave discussion, and M. Guizot, Admiral Mackau, and Lord Cowley, have been at the Palace of Neuilly till a late hour on Saturday night.

The Emperor of Russia is about to visit Berlin.

The disturbances among the manufacturers of Prussia are on the increase. A letter from Warburg states that the village of Helrued is in full revolt, and that the government was taking active measures to put it down.

The Greek papers publish a decree granting an amnesty, with few exceptions, to "those who have taken a part in the insurrectionary movement which took place in Acarnania and in Western Greece during the months of May and June last."

DR WOLFF'S IMPRISONMENT AT BOKHARA.—On the 8th of June Dr Wolff wrote two letters to Col. Sheil, in which he says that, in spite of all the promises of the King, he is now a prisoner at Bokhara, and that he has not the least hope of being soon released. Before he arrived at Bokhara he was plundered of all he possessed, but had since been tolerably well treated by the King. It seems even now doubtful whether Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly were after all executed.

The Prince of Prussia visited Edinburgh and Glasgow on Friday. On Saturday he proceeded to Carlisle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.—Yesterday, letters were received at the principal insurance offices in the city, detailing the particulars of two dreadful fires which occurred in the village of Winsham, situate near Chard, in Devonshire, on Sunday, and which terminated in the complete demolition of no fewer than thirty houses. It is supposed that these fires were

the work of an incendiary; but nothing decisive is as yet known. The loss must be very heavy.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 49th REGIMENT.—The ceremony of presenting a new pair of colours to the 49th regiment, recently returned from China, took place at Winchester yesterday, when the colours were consecrated by the bishop of Winchester, and presented by Lady Pakenham to the troops. The day was remarkably fine, and the concourse of spectators opposite the ground was immense. About 10,000 people were collected. The troops were first formed in line, and then went through a number of parade evolutions. The band played the national anthem and a variety of marches. The ceremonial commenced by a large dais, covered with crimson cloth, being placed in front of the space where the bishop stood. The bishop of Winchester advanced a little in front of the line, and thus addressed the troops:—

"Soldiers of the 49th, I have solicited and obtained permission of your gallant commanding officer to address you a few moments before I invoke the blessing of Almighty God upon the colours, which are never to be sullied by any act of yours, and are not to be abandoned but with life itself. And let not any man marvel that I, a man of peace, come among you, who are men of war, for I hold that there is not a truer man of peace than a Christian soldier. When he conquers, it is not for national aggrandisement, nor the mere raising of your names, but for the insuring of peace in future time."

When you unfold those banners you look upon them as the memorials of former days, and in centuries yet to come they will be memorials of your country's renown, of your country's prosperity, and of your country's peace. On these grounds I hold that the Christian soldier is an instrument of good to the nation at large, and I bid you God speed in the name of the Lord, and as a Christian bishop I would bid you remember Him who is the God of battles, Him by whom nations are led to victory and preserved in peace. Be men of resolution and men of energy, pacific in your profession, and disinterested in your patriotism, observant of your duty to your Queen, your country, and your God." The bishop then proceeded to read the prayers in consecrating the colours. Lady Pakenham, after a short address, presented the colours. General Sir H. Pakenham addressed the troops; and Colonel Adams, of the 49th regiment, went through the same ceremony to the Bishop of Winchester, Lady Pakenham, and Sir H. Pakenham. This was followed by a dinner and a ball.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, Sir Valentine Blake was called to the chair. After several addresses Mr Kelly, M.P., read a letter from Mr Smith O'Brien, which referred chiefly to the subject of the non-consumption of exciseable articles. He said he did not think the time was come for taking so serious a pledge, but "it is right that both government and the people should contemplate it as a possible contingency. The adoption of a temperance pledge he heartily approved of, and considered that there would be much difficulty in using Irish manufactures exclusively." Mr Kelly stated, when the account reached Limerick that it was the intention of the repealers to relinquish the use of tobacco, one of his constituents, a manufacturer of that article (John Spalade), and who paid £500 weekly as duty, offered in the most generous manner to shut up his stores, if by that means he could advance the cause of repeal [cheers]. The usual bulletin of Mr D. O'Connell, jun., contained nothing of any particular interest, and stated that his father and the other prisoners were in excellent health and spirits, cheered as they were by the obedience and perseverance of the Irish people [cheers]. Mr J. M'Nevin, barrister, brought forward the report of the parliamentary committee on the opening of the post-office letters, which denounced the system in the most marked and emphatic manner. Mr Kelly, M.P., in recommending the extension and establishment of repeal reading rooms, took occasion to direct the attention of the meeting to the present state of political affairs:—

Did they know that France had declared war against an ally of England, and had bombarded Tangier [loud cheering, and cries of "Bravo!"]? Her fleet was battering down the towns and forts of the Emperor of Morocco, the old friend of England, whilst the present force of that power in the Mediterranean consisted of two vessels of war and an odd steamer or two [cheers]. What a mighty fleet for Britannia, the great ruler of the waves [cheers and laughter]! Her ships, instead of guarding her interests, were busy on the coast of Ireland, keeping a bright look out for any bit of green bunting which might chance to dangle from the mast of a passing merchantman [cheers and much laughter]. Why, if they had a vocation for pulling down flags, did they not try their hands on the tri-colour of the Suffren [tremendous applause]?

The amount of rent was announced to be £634 13s. 11d. In reference to the "next step" in the agitation, the *Times* correspondent says:—

Although it is perfectly obvious that any attempt to coerce England into a compliance with the demands of the repealers must eventuate in failure, and recoil on the heads of the propounders, there is no calculating the amount of temporary embarrassment which would be the result of the partial adoption of Mr O'Connell's last suggestion for keeping the country in a state of turmoil and confusion. The provincial press is quite delighted at the prospect opened up for the repealers, and great events are prognosticated if the plan be energetically followed out.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	1150		130			
Scotch....						
Irish						
Foreign ..	460	1580	590			

Trade is dull, but at present there is no fall in price.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications have been received from "Thomas Brice," "Joseph Harris," "N. R.," "W. Thorn," "Onesimus," "A. Constant Reader," "H. R.," "William Allen," "Forward," and "D. Hine." "Viator." We never publish letters that have been rejected by other journals, and the one in question is rather too long and rambling for our paper. "R. D." We do not approve of any legislative interference for the better observance of the Lord's day. "Young Nonconformity." The verses are spirited, but we cannot relax our rule. "A Noncon." We are unable to answer his inquiries. "K. S." The idea is not new, and has been touched upon more than once in this journal. "George Miller." We are sorry to inform him that the number is out of print. "Veritas." Declined. "J. C." He will find it in No. 157.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1844.

SUMMARY.

THE war fever has turned a crisis and is subsiding. Diplomacy is employed in adjusting the Tahiti affair, and will no doubt do it as much to the satisfaction of all parties, as would a ten years' war. The bombardment of Tangier, which, according to some letters from British naval officers who witnessed the exploit, and published by the *Times*, was neither ably planned nor well executed, has not been followed up, as was at first expected; the French squadron having remained inactive until the 9th inst, when they sailed in the direction of Mogadore. Meanwhile, Marshal Bugeaud has achieved a signal victory over 20,000 Moorish troops on the frontier of Morocco, bordering upon Algeria. We have no great apprehension that the pacific relations subsisting between France and England will be endangered by this Gallic quarrel with Morocco. Both governments, we believe, are anxious to preserve the peace of Europe; for neither could profit, just now, from a general war. Happily we are not at the mercy of the press, otherwise hostilities would have long since commenced.

We have given a brief account of the laying of the foundation stone of a monument in Edinburgh to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margarot, the political martyrs of 1793-4. The ceremony, we are informed, was a deeply impressive one, which we take to have been very much owing to the spirited conduct of the Edinburgh Complete Suffrage association. The dinner, got up by the monument committee, was as cold and exclusive as whiggism could make it. Sir James Gibson Craig, the president, stated, as his principal motive for taking the chair, his desire publicly to disclaim the great political principles for which these martyrs suffered. The banquet, given by the Complete Suffrage association, was well attended, well sustained, and well worthy of the principles it was intended to celebrate. Mr Hume, whose oration upon laying the stone was simple and appropriate, and in good keeping with the occasion, was evidently somewhat oppressed by the whiggery of the dinner, and appeared greatly relieved by finding himself once more free at the banquet. It is some encouragement to the labourers in the cause of political equality to hear, from the lips of the member for Montrose, an acknowledgment that the seeds of that truth for which he has battled for so many years, were sown in his mind by the efforts of those very men whom government then denounced and exiled; and if now, after a lapse of fifty years, a public procession through the streets of Edinburgh, in honour of the memory of the men who then suffered, can take place without interruption, what may we not hope for in the way of progress during the next fifty years to come, and what reason is there for every true-hearted friend to the cause to go on perseveringly, sowing in hope! We are making rapid progress, and, in behalf of truth, every workman may adopt as his motto, "*Nil desperandum*."

Ireland presents no new facts, but simply suggests some probabilities. Ireland, it seems, is to receive a visit from the Queen, and the smiles of royalty are to heal the wounds which have been inflicted on her liberties by the Queen's government. Rumour says—and the *Times* adopts it as correct—that the sentence passed upon Mr O'Connell and his co-travellers will be sustained by the Lords; that the majesty of law—law forsooth! as if constructive conspiracy were law!—having been sufficiently vindicated by the temporary imprisonment of the chief agitators for repeal, the extension to them of clemency by the Queen will be a graceful act, and a very appropriate ornament to set off her Majesty's intended visit. Ireland, having been kicked, is now to be gently patted on the back, and the flattery of royal attention is now, we fear, about to be offered her in place of substantial justice. We shall see.

Sir James Graham's prying propensities have proved, as indeed was only to be expected, contagious, and the virus has been communicated to some of his subordinates. These gentlemen—why should we not call them gentlemen, when Sir James himself is thus designated?—have set up in the letter-opening line on their own account. They have had their secret office and their marked men. Their object was to possess themselves of the secrets of the "turf," and, by selling their knowledge to blacklegs, or turning blacklegs themselves, to make their situations in her Majesty's service more lucrative than the Postmaster-general intended that they should be. The ill fortune which detected the Home Secretary befell also these his humble imitators, and they are undergoing a rigid examination. Here, however, we suppose the parallel will terminate. Sir James still keeps his place, and committees of his own selection have exonerated him from blame. The letter carriers have not been so far favoured as to nominate their own judges; of course, therefore, they will be found guilty and turned adrift.

The trial of Mr Belaney at the Central Criminal court, on the charge of having administered prussic acid to his wife, terminated in a verdict of "Not guilty." We are not about to question that verdict, although our own reading of the evidence might have led us to a different conclusion. We shall suppose it to be the true one—the only one consistent with the facts of the case—and we avail ourselves of it for the purpose of pointing out the folly and the danger of resorting to falsehood with a view to escape difficulty. Taking it for granted that Mrs Belaney owed her death to the imprudence of her husband, and that he was conscious of having been the undesigning, but not blameless, cause of that melancholy catastrophe, it is clear that his attempt to conceal his fault by falsehood brought him within an ace of a violent and ignominious death. The warning is an impressive one. To speak truth under all circumstances is not only required by religion, but even by the lowest motives of policy.

We have now had another week of fine weather for the in-gathering of the harvest, and, doubtless, most of the wheat has been safely housed. We hear that the crop is a very fine one—less chaff and straw, but better corn than have been yielded for many years past, and likely to give to the miller more flour than usual, and less skin or bran. Prices, therefore, will generally fall. Tenant farmers and agricultural labourers will be increasingly distressed; and if discontent should assume the same frightful shape during the next winter, as it did during the present spring, for every incendiary fire which has been, there will be five. So it is, that a vicious system of legislation turns the best of blessings into a curse.

THE PIONEERS OF TRUTH.

THE laying of the foundation stone, at Edinburgh, of a monument to the memory of the Scottish political martyrs, suggests a few reflections which, albeit sombre, are not unprofitable. The history of those devoted men is far from being an episode in the affairs of this world. Conscience laid upon them an important mission, and worthily did they discharge it. With rare sincerity, and in a truly religious spirit, they gave their services to truth—and, as usual, society, with petulant ingratitude, took offence, turned upon, and destroyed them. Years rolled on. The seeds which, in the earnestness of faith, and hope, and love, they had committed to the public mind, sprang up. The judgment of their contemporaries was rejudged by a succeeding generation—and the sun of their reputation, which sunk in clouds, has risen, after an interval of darkness and tempest, fair and unclouded. Such is the unvarying history of all the pioneers of truth.

'Tis a difficult and severe probation through which to pass. To spend life—life, at least, understood in its nobler sense—in dreary solitude—to have the mind's home in regions of thought which lie beyond the boundaries of cultivation, and are far removed from the sympathies of kin and kind—to be gazed at, and hooted, as wild, visionary, fanatical, unsafe—to be repaid for every disinterested effort for the welfare of others, with scorn and obloquy—to see your fairest motives, those which you have watched over with more than a mother's anxiety, lest they should contract the slightest taint, dressed up by calumny in loathsome rags, besmeared with foulest insinuations, and sent through the world, thus disguised, to provoke a universal hiss—to witness the work of many years' patient toil, and tearful thought, down-trodden by thoughtlessness, hounded on by craft—to be yourself regarded as one from whom to withhold the charities of life is a virtue, and whom to hunt down, vilify, and ruin, is at once a duty and a pleasure—possibly, as in the case of

the Scottish martyrs, to be struck with the lightning flash of overstrained law, whilst the blackened corpse of your reputation is pointed out to others as a warning to deter them from venturing ahead of their generation—this it is to be a pioneer of truth. Hard lot!

Hard, but glorious!—and not without its attractions for generous minds! Let but a man, alive to other impulses than those which prompt the animal to crawl about in search of a comfortable corner of this world in which to snore away the few days which God has given him, pay his homage to right, to justice—let him but swear his heart's fealty upon this altar, and rise up a Nazarene consecrated to the service of truth so long as thought, desire, and will shall last—and he has already reached an elevation whence he may calmly look down upon the boiling mists, exhaled by ignorance, misapprehension, and malice, in which, to ordinary observers, his soul seems to be enwrapped. The serene firmament above his head, glorious in its purity and stillness, they, from their lower position, are unable to discern—nor know they aught of the far-off prospects which, through the openings of those clouds rolling beneath his feet, occasionally burst upon him, and gladden his spirit to its very centre? What is it, after all, to such a man that he dwells alone? What to him is the obloquy which conceals him from common observation? Truth is his companion—and to live with truth, in daily and familiar intercommunion, is its own reward.

Sincere and true-hearted reformers of every class are uniformly taunted by society, in their own day, as hunting after fame. This is about the vulgarest of all mistakes. They are usually utterly, and even proudly, careless of it. And, certes, were fame their object, they greatly err in their choice of the way to it. If men pant after the applauses of their fellow-men, let them eschew truth and truthfulness—let them make the knee supple, and teach the tongue to flatter—let them renounce the guidance of principle, and commit themselves to tactics! These things the pioneers of truth cannot do—nor, if they could, would the harvest they might reap satisfy their desires. They want no showy statue of themselves to perpetuate their memory. That which would best please them is the simple inscription, "*Circumspice*." In the things *done*, they wish to live—in the good accomplished—in the changes wrought. Hence, they are contented to pass through life, and out of it, under a cloud—and can even amuse themselves occasionally by looking at their own image as distorted and rendered hideous by the glass of fashionable opinion.

What, then, is the moral of all this? Simply, that he who would serve truth faithfully must love truth supremely. If he expects his wages in the gratitude of society, he will probably die a victim to disappointment. There is but one way to do the world good, and that way the world does not like—by incessantly proclaiming in its ears the doctrines which it disbelieves. Men who do this may safely lay their account for martyrdom—martyrdom in whatever form the spirit of the age may sanction. It were well, therefore, not to venture upon this mission without having first counted the costs. They who deliberately renounce the good-will of society ought to be secure in something better. The prospect of a monument to their memory, long after they have passed away from earth, is but cold comfort. Nature craves "bread"—how can it feed upon "a stone"?

GAME-LAW ABSURDITIES AND INIQUITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to be informed what special vice there is in the game laws, that we should make them a butt at which to level our abuse. He deems the sporting tastes of the rich a legitimate subject for taxation. He thinks the poor would derive small advantage from an abandonment of the present system; for if they enjoyed the right of shooting, it would avail them little, without a right of trespass; and, were all the game in the country distributed amongst them, it would not afford them a mouthful a-piece. He admits that the tenant farmer suffers some hardship under these laws; but then, it is his own fault, for entering into slavish agreements with his landlord. He half suspects, nevertheless, that the system may be unsound; but he cannot lay his finger upon the unsound principle which they embody.

We will try and assist him; and, with a view to bring out more distinctly the evil which lies coiled up in the game laws, we shall request him to glance at them through the magnifying glass of another and somewhat wider application of them. Perhaps he will then see a sting where now he can discover none.

Let us then suppose, as nothing surely forbids our doing, the houses of legislature, which have paid so marked and flattering an attention to dogs, to have done so with the ultimate view of hunting rats. It requires but a slight effort of imagination to conceive of our senators, wearied with the monotony of their present field-sports, taking to the novel amusement of the rat-hunt

We may go further. We may, in fancy's eye, at least, witness their importation of Chinese fashions and Chinese tastes—setting a factitious value upon mouse patties, and esteeming rats and onion-sauce a delicacy. These vermin would quickly rise to the dignity of game—and none would be permitted to kill them without a license. Imagine thus much. Take all the instincts of nature into consideration—reflect for a moment upon the irritation which would be produced by placing them under constant restriction for the rich man's pleasure, and leaving them perpetually exposed to temptation. Think of sending a man to herd with felons in a common jail, for baiting a mouse-trap without license from the magistrate. Picture to yourself the small tradesman's candles eaten up before his very nose by whiskered vermin which he dare not touch! Suppose some hundreds of rat-preserves scattered up and down the country—and the little brutes, emboldened by the defence thrown around them by law, crossing your everyday path, destroying your property, and becoming a common nuisance! And, to complete the parallel, imagine upwards of four thousand men in one year deprived of self-respect by being convicted of offences against the rat-laws, and made to expiate their crime by a fortnight's exercise on the treadmill!

Now we beg to ask, what one absurdity can be found in this picture of fancy, which may not be found in our present game laws? What is the essential difference between rats and rabbits—between sparrows and partridges? What can constitute the latter property, which does not equally distinguish the former? Are the vermin more troublesome to the householder than are hares to the farmer? Is not the sport of killing them as exciting, as noble, as worthy of a legislature's protection? Taste makes the whole difference. To accommodate Sam Weller's language—"Rats is out, and rabbits is in."

The primary evil of the game laws, then, is that, for the mere amusement of a class, they constitute that an offence in law, which it is impossible to regard as a crime in morals. They put into the same category with private property, creatures which every dictate of sense tells us are the common right of all. They punish with a misdeemeanant's fate, the act which conscience has never condemned. They thus multiply, to a frightful extent, the victims of legal vengeance. What society persists in reputeing men to be, they usually become. He who fixes a noose for the hare which visits his own patch of garden, is no more guilty, in his own esteem, of any breach of morality, than he who sets a trap for the mouse which infests his cupboard. But law convicts him of poaching, and he is sent to prison. His character is from that moment blasted. He comes home a ruined man. Shut out from honest employment, he betakes himself to questionable methods of obtaining his bread. The law-made criminal becomes the habitual poacher—the poacher, the burglar or incendiary. For when men once violate the sanctity of law, even in cases which infer no sin against morality, they have crossed the Rubicon. The march forwards is both inviting and easy. Inensibly, progress is made to desperate deeds—and violent death often terminates the course which commenced in poaching. The game laws are one of the flowery avenues to villany, which our legislature has opened, as if purposely, to entice unwary victims. Thus much for the injury done by this system to the poor.

As a means of oppression to the tenant farmer it is scarcely less to be deprecated. We have, however, touched upon this branch of the subject before—and we may have occasion, hereafter, to return to it. Meanwhile we venture to lay down one maxim for the guidance of our correspondent to a sound conclusion. It is this—that the surest way to undermine the morals of a nation is to punish that as crime which our moral sense does not condemn as such—and when this is done for the mere sport of a privileged class, no language can adequately denounce the folly and the wickedness of the deed.

A COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ARGUMENT IN A TIMES' QUERY.

MEN are often better than their creed, and so, for that matter, are newspapers also. The testimony which slips out from a reluctant witness is sometimes valuable. The mask of party cannot be always so adjusted as that honest truth will not glint out from behind it. Conservatism itself, in pursuit of some favourite doctrine, occasionally crosses the ground of radical principles. It is pleasant to catch the *Times* in these regions—not that we can hope to detain it there, inasmuch as its vocation calls it clean another way. But one loves to observe the force of nature—loves to see how old habits of thought, albeit suppressed for many years, resume at intervals their pristine sway, and step forward, for the nonce, to exert an authority before which the more modern and fashionable principles which dethroned them, scared by their unexpected apparition, shrink away.

We hail the *Times* as a valuable coadjutor in more than one department. We certainly cannot go bail for its character; but we always rejoice to see splendid talents exercised on behalf of truth. Its late descriptions of our houses of legislature we have already placed before our readers, as both authentic and vivid—correct in outline and brilliantly expressive in colouring. We have long admired the zeal with which it has sought, although by means which we think mistaken, the well-being of the unprotected poor. We have now and then caught a glimpse, in the form of an argument, or in the felicitous turn of a phrase, of a shadowy resemblance of our own declared principles, as men will sometimes see in the unceasing ripple of deep water a wavering and broken image of themselves. But we were unprepared, we confess, to find the *Times* an advocate of complete suffrage. Yet so it is. It has not, indeed, pronounced our shibboleth, nor are we anxious that it should; but it has asked a question to which there is but one answer, and that answer condenses within itself a volume of arguments in favour of political equality.

In the leading article of the *Times*, on Saturday last, the release from imprisonment of unfortunate debtors, and the perpetuated incarceration of helpless paupers, are forcibly contrasted—and when it has addressed its readers with "Look on this picture, and on that," it concludes with the following moral:—

"Whence this difference? Is it that the village pauper is voiceless, voteless, powerless—a cipher in the political world? while the more favoured debtor is probably in the full possession of bodily and mental powers—a person worth setting free?"

Aye! to be sure it is! But, then, what is the conclusion? Why, that the legislature care nothing for the "voiceless, voteless, powerless"—and that not until the millions are invested with the franchise, will any political party deem them worth consideration. Would you make their interests of some importance in the eyes of our rulers? Give them a voice, a vote, power—raise them above being "ciphers in the political world!" The *Times* has hit upon the right remedy at last.

PROVINCIAL.

CONSECRATION OF A MONASTERY IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—A new monastery of the order of the Cistercians, recently erected in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, was consecrated with great pomp on Tuesday se'nnight. A party of English Cistercians arrived at this spot from the monastery of La Trappe some time ago, and have ever since been lodged in temporary buildings. This is the description of the establishment—"The building of the monastery, which from various causes has occupied a long period of time, consists of cloisters, chapterhouse, refectory, dormitory, calefactory, guest-house, prior's lodging, lavatory, kitchen-offices, &c. The buildings are erected in the greatest severity of the lancet style, with massive walls and buttresses, long and narrow windows, high gables and roofs, with deeply arched doorways. Solemnity and simplicity are the characteristics of the monastery; and every portion of the architecture and fittings corresponds with the austerity of the order for whom it has been raised. The space enclosed by the cloisters is appointed for the cemetery; a stone cross, similar to those which were formerly erected in every churchyard, is set up in the centre; and the memorials of the departed brethren will be inserted on plain wooden crosses at the head of the graves. The monastery is built of a species of granite, which from its colour harmonizes well with the romantic surrounding scenery. The grounds cultivated by the monks are also surrounded by irregular masses of this rock."

PUBLIC WORKS AT LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD.—Probably there are no places in the kingdom, not even excepting the metropolis, where a larger amount of money is in process of expenditure in the construction of public works, than there is at this moment in Liverpool and Birkenhead. Almost in every direction, on both banks of the Mersey, huge preparations meet the eye. In Liverpool there are the following works now in progress:—Assize courts (corporation), cost £80,000; new gaol (corporation), cost £100,000; Albert dock and warehouses (dock committee), £600,000; New North dock works, including land and junction with Leeds canal (dock committee), £1,500,000; reservoirs, Green lane, and corresponding works (highway commissioners), £50,000; Industrial schools at Kirkdale (select vestry), £30,000; gas extension (new gas company), £140,000; Shaw Street Park (private shareholders), £2,500: making a gross total of £2,500,000. All this is, of course, independent of many other works, some in progress and others in contemplation, with prospects of almost immediate commencement. The magnitude of the public works in progress at Birkenhead may be inferred from the following abstract, which is taken from the estimates:—New market (commissioners), £20,000; town hall (commissioners), £10,000; park (commissioners), £25,000; docks in Wallasea pool (commissioners, as trustees), £400,000; dock warehouses on the margin of Wallasea pool (private company), £600,000; tunnel from Monk's ferry to Grange lane (Chester and Birkenhead railway), £20,000: making a gross total of £1,075,000. And further, a proposal has been made, which is now under the consideration of the finance committee of the Liverpool corporation, to buy the freehold of all their Wallasea estate, and pay for it in ready money!

CARISBROOK CASTLE.—It is with unfeigned pleasure we are enabled to state that the petition and remonstrances of the inhabitants against the desecration of our beautiful castle, has had its effect on the government, and they have consented to become the purchasers of the surrounding meadows and plantations, thereby saving this beautiful scenery from the hand of the despoiler. There is little doubt but the property would have realised good prices, as speculators from all parts of the kingdom have been to view the place; and, from the attraction it possesses for the numerous visitors, there is little doubt but every kind of abortion which could have been produced from bricks and mortar would have made itself visible, to the utter destruction of the rusticity of this ancient establishment.—*Hampshire Independent*.

MORE SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.—Day by day we have the most indisputable evidences of the prosperity of the port. During the week the whole of the dock, as well as the Old harbour (the river Hull), has been literally crammed with vessels, many of them of a very superior class. On Monday and Tuesday, the blue flag was again hoisted at the pier, to intimate to captains in the roads of the Humber, that there was not disposable space for their vessels in the docks.—*Hull Packet*.

VALUE AND QUALIFICATIONS OF A PARROT.—The slow and not very wieldy machinery of a court of law—the attention of the judge and twelve jurymen—the attendance of witness from a distance—and the feeling of two gentlemen robed in gowns and wigs—were all rendered necessary the other day to decide who was the owner of a parrot and cage—a maiden lady being the demandant. As to the qualifications and value of the parrot, the following conversation took place:—Counsel: You kept the parrot from the year 1836 to 1842? Witness: I did. Counsel: During that time it was taught—it was more learned in 1842 than in 1836? Witness: It was an infant when I bought it [laughter]. Judge: You sent it to an infant school, I suppose? [roars of laughter.] Counsel: You were its guardian in its youth? Witness: I was [laughter]. Counsel: You sold it for £5 10s.? Witness: I did. Counsel: Do you consider that a fair price for an instructed and adult parrot? [laughter.] Witness: I do [renewed laughter].

THE HARVEST.

THE fairer weather is reflected in the more cheerful accounts of the harvest. The improvement which began last week has continued; and great progress has been made in most parts of the kingdom. In the home counties all accounts agree that the fine weather of the past week has enabled the farmers to complete their wheat harvest. There is scarcely a shock to be seen. Most of what has been carried has been carried, too, in good condition, so that a good and cheap loaf has been secured for this winter.

From the midland counties we hear that the harvest is in full operation, especially with regard to wheat, the crops being generally ripe. Should the weather continue fine for a few days, the greater part of the crop will be cut, and gathered in, as every exertion for that purpose seems to be made both by master and servants. The crops are not very heavy in general; yet the wheat yields abundantly, and is estimated at twenty per cent. above last year's produce. The spring crops are not everywhere good; but the major part is so, and will yield well. The *Nottingham Review* says that "during the last week the weather has been rather catching for the harvest. On some days the rain fell copiously; and, again, we have had bright days and brisk drying winds, during which time a great quantity of corn has been carried. Several of the small farmers have got the whole of their wheat crops well, and barley and oats are in a forward state. The high winds have rather damaged the hops, which some time ago were so fine and promising. Although they are yet uncertain, hopes are entertained of an ultimate good gathering. The farmers express themselves much satisfied with the present year's wheat crops; many of them go so far as to say that they never before had crops so heavy. Although, in other kinds of grain, the produce is not so extraordinary, in barley and oats we have much above average crops."

In the north the harvest fields during the past week have assumed a busy aspect. The weather remained fine upon the whole, with occasionally slight showers of rain, but not sufficient to stop harvest work. A few days more fine weather in this quarter will bring the harvest to a close. The Leeds paper says—"During the past week we have had some fine weather for field operations, and the greater portion of the white corn has been housed in the best condition. Reports were freely in circulation that the wheat crops had shaken greatly, and that the barley had necked. In a few situations this is correct, but it is only to a very limited extent. The crops have been free from rust, mildew, and other diseases to which they are incident; so that, with the exceedingly propitious weather with which providence has recently favoured us, the samples are fine and bright, and are not liable to the least complaint. The bean crops are late, and, generally speaking, good; but the anxiety of getting in these is materially lessened by the fact that the material for producing the 'staff of life' has been secured in the finest condition. On the Wolds, the harvest proceeds very slowly, the weather being unsettled, and seldom a day without rain; yet the standing corn is said to be daily improving, as the high and thirsty hills look best in wet weather, particularly when the rain comes without storms, so as not to press down the heavy crops of wheat, &c. The late planted potato crops are likely to be very productive."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MAIDENHEAD STATION.—A destructive fire broke out in a range of stabling within the yard of the Great Western railway station, at Maidenhead, in the middle of the day, on Tuesday se'nnight, which it is strongly feared was not occasioned by merely accidental means. The flames, when first discovered, burst forth with inconceivable rapidity, and within less than half an hour afterwards the whole building, which was composed of wood covered with slate, was a heap of burning ruins. There were twelve horses in the stable at the time, eight of which were fortunately rescued, after considerable difficulty, without sustaining any damage. Three horses, which obstinately resisted every effort to extricate them, were burnt almost to a cinder.

INCENDIARISM IN SUFFOLK.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday evening, a fire broke out on the Lamb Fair farm, at Handford hall, near Ipswich, which created extraordinary alarm in the immediate neighbourhood, where the mere mention of fire is sufficient to inspire terror. The premises, which are of great extent, are surrounded by a water course and pale fence. The farm servants had left work about an hour when the alarm was given. The flames were seen issuing from a large straw stack which stood in a corner of the yard, close to the fence, and immediately adjacent there was a range of corn and hay stacks, forming a direct line of communication with the farm house, the barns, granaries, stables, and other out-offices. A large number of labourers quickly collected, and the engines were brought from Ipswich, together with the police and a party of the 4th light dragoons. By zealous and well-directed efforts, the flames were prevented from extending to the corn stacks, which, owing to their position, must have inevitably spread destruction over the whole of the premises. The straw stack was, however, wholly consumed, but the loss is inconsiderable. It has been ascertained, from examination, that the fire originated in the fence, a portion of which is charred, close to the spot where the straw stack was situated. This fact raises the presumption of wilful design; but as yet no clue has been obtained to account for the outrage, nor is any person suspected.—*Times*.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—On Friday, at noon, Mark Sherwood, who was convicted at the late assizes for the wilful murder of his wife, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on a drop erected in the middle of the race course circle, on the Town moor. The concourse was immense, probably owing to the long period that has elapsed since such a mournful proceeding was enacted in that district, and perhaps no murderer ever expiated his offence on the scaffold that excited less commiseration in the public mind than the above miserable man. On arriving at the drop, he for a moment looked down on the mass that were assembled, there being upwards of 20,000 persons present, and was soon conducted under the fatal beam. Some few seconds' delay took place through the rope not being properly adjusted, during which time the wretched criminal stood with the most unflinching fortitude. At length the bolt was withdrawn, and after a few struggles he ceased to exist. The body hung the usual time, viz., one hour, and was then cut down, placed in a shell, and removed to the gaol for interment.

EFFECTS OF AN EXECUTION.—At Sneinton, near Nottingham, Frederick Smith, aged fourteen years, has met his death under the following melancholy circumstances:—He had been a witness of the execution of Saville the murderer, and had often since been heard to say he should like to know how hanging felt. He was found suspended by a cord from a tree, quite dead, and from the manner in which he was discovered, there can be little doubt he was experimenting upon the theory and practice of hanging. This makes the fourteenth death which has taken place in consequence of Saville's execution.

A HARD CASE.—A shameful case of punishment by "fees," where the smallest amount of punishment by fine was inflicted by the magistrate, has just occurred at Witney. Two girls trespassed on a farm; the farmer merely wished to let others know that they must not trespass in the same way; he prosecuted them, and the magistrates fined the girls twopence each: the fees, however, were twelve shillings in each case; and one of the girls was sent to prison for fourteen days because she was unable to pay that sum!

Every debtor in our borough gaol was released on Saturday last, under the operation of the new act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.—*Liverpool Times*.

IRELAND.

MEETING OF THE AGGREGATE TRADES OF DUBLIN.

On Tuesday last a meeting of congregated trades of Dublin was held in the theatre in reference to the operative tanners, whose case of oppression has long been before the inhabitants, and also to take steps for the more perfect organisation of the trades of the Irish metropolis. The house was crowded in all parts, and the temperance band of St James's society were present, and performed several national airs during the evening. Mr William Brady was called to the chair; and, after the secretary had read several letters bearing upon the object of the meeting, he stated that thirty trades were already in union. Their object was not to injure employers, but to protect themselves, and to educate the working classes in a knowledge of their rights as well as their duties [cheers]. Admirable speeches, full of breadth and enlightenment, were made by Messrs Hughes, Brady, Kennedy, Elancy, Burke, and Brannon. After which the chairman said he had great pleasure to be able to introduce one whose

name they well knew, and whose person they were now glad to see in old Ireland—Mr Henry Vincent.

Mr VINCENT then presented himself, and was loudly cheered for several minutes. He said that, as a stranger, he felt it would, under ordinary circumstances, be out of place for him to interfere in the agitation of a question between the employer and the employed; but, having come to this country for the purpose of ascertaining the people's condition, he could not refrain, when invited, from expressing his sympathy for the oppressed operative—from mingling his voice with the advocacy of the gentlemen who had gone before him—the more especially when the advocacy did not extend to the abridgment of the employer's rights and privileges, but to the sustenance of those of the employed [cheers]. Yes, he unequivocally and unreluctantly gave his sympathy to the working men—men who constituted the strength and stability of the land, and men whose power, he was happy to say, was at length beginning to be felt [cheers]. This was a proud consideration. It was a matter of pride to him to find, in the history of their common country, and of their common race, that there was at length appearing a desire amongst the working classes to assert their privileges, and "to stand to their order," for there could be no hope for their classes until there was a spirit of unity created amongst them—until they were bound together by a community of wrong—until they walked hand in hand, arm in arm, irrespective of relative positions, with each other—in a word, until they learned to disregard the canker worm of a petty aristocracy [loud cheering]. Mr Vincent, in a strain of rich and fervid eloquence, continued to advocate the interests of the working classes, and said that, though he was not an Irishman, he felt at home amongst them, because the cause of the poor man, the cause of labour, and the cause of liberty, was the same throughout the empire. After some further observations on this subject, Mr Vincent adverted to the principle of universal suffrage, and, having eulogised the character of Father Mathew, and expressed his gratification at the great spread of temperance in Ireland, he resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic cheering.

Mr HAUGHTON next briefly addressed the meeting. He expressed his pleasure at having heard and witnessed the truly gratifying proceedings of the evening, and, in conclusion, said that the operative tanners had his full sympathy with their present efforts.

Mr HAUGHTON announced to the meeting that it was Mr Vincent's intention to speak at the Royal Exchange next evening, on "the tendencies of the present age" [cheers].

On the motion of Mr Brady, seconded by Mr Coyne, a warm vote of thanks was passed to Messrs Vincent and Haughton, for their uniform advocacy of the popular cause.

Mr Vickers was then moved to the chair, when the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the prior chairman.

At half-past eleven o'clock the meeting separated.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC ADDRESS TO MR O'CONNELL.—The following important address, from the English catholic nobility and gentry, has been transmitted to Mr O'Connell:—

"Sir—In presenting you with this address, we the undersigned, your catholic fellow-subjects in England, are anxious to unite with those who have already expressed their feelings towards you on the occasion of your imprisonment.

"We concur with them in condemnation of the policy that selected you and others for prosecution for constructive conspiracy—an offence, we believe, hitherto unrecognised by the laws of the country—arming thereby with a power dangerous to the liberty of the subject the executive government of the kingdom. We feel indignant with them that such an offence should have been tried before a jury unfairly selected, of which every member held political and religious opinions opposed to your own—thus sapping the foundations of justice, which can only be laid in the confidence of impartiality. We feel deeply sensible that, but a few years ago, such a jury, so selected, must have convicted us also of conspiracy with you to shake off the trammels of religious intolerance. Happily for us, and, as we believe, happily for the empire, his Majesty's then ministry had not discovered that the expression of public opinion, and the complaint under public grievances, could be construed into a conspiracy against the throne and the empire.

"We cannot but express our surprise and indignation that a sentence procured under circumstances which must deprive it of any moral weight, should have been carried out with such indecent haste, when every principle of justice should have interposed to have delayed it till every doubt as to the legality of the verdict had ceased to exist.

"It is in vain, sir, that the ordinary course of law is alleged in justification of the immediate execution of the sentence—that plea cannot avail unless it be first shown that the prerogative of mercy has passed from her Majesty's hand. An unworthy advantage of the defects of the law has been taken in your regard, and punishment has been visited upon you before it is known with certainty that the verdict under which it is inflicted will not be ultimately quashed.

"We deplore the alienation which the whole course of proceeding has tended so seriously to widen between the two countries, which ought, on every principle of natural interest and policy, to be firmly and amicably united.

"We will not, however, presume to offer to you sentiments of condolence; nor are we inclined to lament that your enemies have forced you through an ordeal which has, at length, terminated in your incarceration; for we firmly believe that, by this outrage upon the national feeling, and violation of the constitutional rights of the people, they have been but advancing the emancipation of your country from the unjust government with which it is now oppressed. Yet we cannot but feel, and deeply regret, the circumstances under which we now approach

you, to offer this address; but our regrets are reserved for the abuse of power—our laments for the blow aimed at the liberties of the people.

"Your whole life, sir, has been spent in the cause of your country, and the advancement of civil and religious liberty; and we who have benefited by the exertions of that life, now conclude our address in terms of gratitude for the past, and of hope for the future—of hope, that the day of your renewed exertion in the cause of your unfortunate country is destined again to arrive; and though now removed from the presence of your countrymen, that you may have the uninterrupted consolation of knowing that your precepts of order and peace are scrupulously attended to."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.—THE NEW ACT.—The deepest dissatisfaction prevails amongst the Roman catholic clergy in relation to the Charitable Bequests act. The chief ground of objection applies to the interference with the doctrines and discipline of the church in the powers given to the board to be established under the act. It is stated, that the bishops and clergy generally are determined to hold aloof from all connection with the commissioners to be appointed; and the names of some Roman catholic prelates, even those who have not mixed in political movements, are mentioned as having expressed their determination not to serve on the board if they should be named by the government. The newspapers contain various letters from the Roman catholic clergy, protesting against the act recently passed, as calculated to produce "a division more formidable and fatal to religion and national liberty than any that ever existed before in Ireland."

THE ANTI-RENT WAR.—The *Nenagh Guardian* says:—"There were upwards of 500 men and women engaged last Sunday from sunrise, on the townland of Loughorna, which contains about 600 acres, and continued until after sunset removing the corn off the lands to the adjoining townlands, and for the last week the corn that was cut down during the day on that townland was removed at night. It appears that the tenantry on this estate have entered into a combination not to pay any rent, and their object in removing the corn and cutting it on Sunday, is to baffle the receiver, or agent. The agent made a seizure on the townland last week, the distress was rescued, and his bailiffs hunted. He caused some of the defaulters to be arrested under writs of attachment, issued from the High Court of Chancery; the defaulters were rescued, and bid defiance to her Majesty's writ. The agent, I understand, can follow the crops for thirty days, and wherever found, sue the person on whose lands he finds the corn, and recover double the value.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—A young woman, named Fanny Langstaff, of interesting appearance, was indicted at the city sessions, for stealing some handkerchiefs from Grangegorman lane prison. The jury found her guilty. The Recorder said, on looking over the records of the court, he found that the prisoner had been 221 times in gaol! 120 times for being drunk, and 101 times for various other crimes. He found that out of her comparatively short life she had spent six years, five months, and four days in prison! There was no use in having her longer in this country, and therefore the sentence of the court was, that she be transported for seven years. The prisoner bowed to the court and said, "My lord, I don't care, I have got a good education; I will turn it to some account in the country to where I am going, and I am not afraid but I will regain my reputation and the position in society from which I have been reduced."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

THE "LEVIATHAN" TELESCOPE.—The lovers of science will be happy to learn that the Earl of Rosse has succeeded to his utmost expectation in polishing the speculum for his "leviathan" telescope. He commenced on Friday last, 18th instant, at two o'clock, and had the entire surface, six feet in diameter, completely polished at eight o'clock. The railway was laid for conveying this unparalleled reflector to the tube on Tuesday, and in the course of the ensuing week the final completion of this magnificent structure will be perfected.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

SCOTLAND.

MONUMENT TO THE SCOTTISH POLITICAL MARTYRS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

Owing to the many inconveniences that came in the way, as to the procuring of an eligible site for the erection of a monument, long projected, in memory of the Scottish political martyrs, Messrs Muir, Palmer, Gerrald, Skirving, and Margaret, who, in 1793-94, suffered banishment on a charge of "sedition," at the instance of a sentence in the High Court of Justiciary, it was not till the 21st inst. that a site having been procured at length in the Old Calton hill burying ground, one of the best places in Edinburgh, the foundation stone thereof was laid. Most appropriately had it been arranged that Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., the originator of the movement for erecting monuments to the political sufferers of that period, both in London and Edinburgh, should lay the foundation stone of the obelisk to be erected in the latter place. The Complete Suffrage Association, to the number of four hundred, assembled in the Meadow walk, about three o'clock, p.m., for the most part, as had been previously agreed on, in black clothes, from which they walked in procession to the spot where the monument was about to be erected. On their way they were joined by some of the most respectable of the city council. At almost every point there were congregated crowds of congratulating spectators. The burying ground could only accommodate a very limited number. Amongst the respectable names who took part, with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, in the imposing ceremony,

were Mr Skirving, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy, son of one of the martyrs, and Mr William Moffat, who acted as agent for Muir at his trial. A meeting of the crowds, to the number of three thousand, who could not gain admission, was held on the Calton hill, on the spot where O'Connell, in our hearing, once addressed a "monster meeting" of forty thousand, presided over with great dignity and effect by Councillor Stott, and addressed most appropriately by the Rev. Dr Brewster, of the Scottish establishment, Paisley. John Dunlop, Esq., Brockloch, and others. Mr Hume, accompanied by the very élite of our city as the friends of freedom, then addressed the meeting in a speech well worthy, every clause of it, a place in our pages; but of which our limits permit us to give scarcely an outline. After acknowledging himself as willing at all times to perform an act of justice, and of respect to the memory of those who were the pioneers of the cause in which we are all engaged, and manifesting how long he had been anxious to see that day, since he had, while a student in 1792-3, at the university of this city, formed opinions highly condemnatory of those proceedings which took place towards the close of last century, disgraceful, as he had all along held, to Scotland and to the judges of the land. Mr H. adverted at great length to the fact that these illustrious martyrs laboured for the very same cause and object which Pitt, in 1782, in conjunction with the Duke of Richmond, proposed in parliament. When, however, Pitt, in 1784, obtained office, he immediately instituted a persecution against the professors of those very principles by the profession of which he himself had obtained office. Mr Hume then showed the connexion which these agitations had with the French revolution—how it had very naturally created alarm in those who were anxious to maintain a despotic government; for wherever (the honourable gentleman with considerable warmth avowed)—wherever the people were not fairly and fully represented, to that extent there was despotism in government—a principle inconsistent with the liberties of the people. Whatever weight was due to the rights of the Crown and those of the aristocracy, still the people are entitled to their own privileges, which ought to be as sacred as those of the Crown or of the peerage. He showed how it was the intent of the bill proposed by Pitt and his coadjutors to secure these; but as soon as he secured office, swayed by those who were fattening at the public expense, he adopted a course which led to all the fatal mischiefs that followed. Those men whom we are now met to commemorate saw that those who then possessed office had no right to appropriate the country's funds—to fatten at the public expense—raised the alarm, and brought upon themselves the persecution which we so deeply deplore. It is to the disgrace of Scotland, that it was through the influence of Mr Dundas that those persons were condemned—so contrary to all law, a mockery of justice, and sufficient in itself to disgrace any country. He was one of those who regretted that the advocates of reform had been very backward in not having many years ago raised a monument to men who have done so much for our common cause. We see in our streets monuments erected to the memory of their persecutors. Nothing can be more false or inconsistent with their life and character, than that their sole object was to create dissension and commotion, being men (as they all were) of respectable station in life, that might have been injured, but not improved, by confusion. He looked upon them as sacrificed to the great cause of reform; and it became us, as supporters of that reform, to erect a monument to those who have led the way of the path of justice and right, in order that, in after times, those who advocate the same cause may be encouraged, and that those in power may learn to beware of trampling upon the rights and privileges of the people. He trusted that that monument would prove a precursor of that which they all so ardently desired; for he was confident, as we are claiming what is right and just, that sooner or later—it may be in his day, and may not—the people of this land will have a full and fair representation in the Commons' house of parliament. Without that, it is impossible this country can go on and maintain that position in the world which its wealth, influence, and character entitle it to hold, and which they all desired to see it maintain. Here the honourable gentleman read extracts from the writings of Muir, to show that his object was nothing beyond what they themselves were contemplating, and also, in a most feeling manner, narrated the hard usage which the martyrs afterwards received. Having noted these and many other affecting details—all, as he avowed, arising from Pitt's apostasy, he closed a most impressive speech, by avowing himself as being called to appear on this occasion, "in consequence of a public meeting held in London, in February last, at the Crown and Anchor tavern, and which was one of the largest he had ever seen in that place." Then and there, it was agreed to join together the two funds raised in Edinburgh and London, for the purpose of erecting monuments to the martyrs in those two cities; and, in the terms of the resolutions then agreed to, he should, with their permission, proceed to the business more immediately in view. Mr H. then deposited, in a cavity prepared for the occasion, a glass jar, containing copies of the newspapers of the day, Oliver and Boyd's almanack, Tait's Magazine, containing a report of the trials of the martyrs, a list of the Scottish subscribers to the monument, and a few coins of the present reign. The covering stone having, with the usual masonic formalities, been laid, Mr H., in lack of a clergyman, as he said, closed the scene by reading the very extraordinary prayer of Mr Gerald, which he offered up, by permission of the sheriff, at the last meeting of the

British Convention in Edinburgh; afterwards expressing his great satisfaction that, after the lapse of fifty years, he had the pleasure to see a monument about to be raised, which he trusted, together with the one to be erected in London, would prove a beacon to warn the statesmen of the day against persecution, and encourage others in supporting the cause of liberty.

Three cheers were given on the company leaving the ground.

We understand from Mr Hume that the late Lord Holland, with the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, the Earls of Essex, Leicester, &c., had all become subscribers for a similar purpose.

THE DINNER.

The Edinburgh committee of management and the subscribers to the monument entertained Mr Hume to dinner in Gibb's Royal hotel, Princes street. Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart, of Riccarton, in the chair—one of the oldest reformers in Edinburgh. He was supported on the right by the honourable guest, Bailie Grey, Councillor Macfarlane, Mr Philip Leith, Mr Duncan MacLaren, &c.; and on the left by the right honourable the Lord Provost, J. M. Bell, Esq., advocate, Mr Andrew Millar, Mr Veitch, of Woodside, &c.; Mr William Tait, publisher, croupier; on which occasion some rather whiggish speeches were delivered; our limits, however, forbid us to be more particular.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet took place in the large Waterloo room in the evening, which was completely filled by eight o'clock—Mr Hume, having been detained at the dinner, appeared in the course of the evening. John Dunlop, Esq., of Brockloch, in the chair. The speakers on that occasion were, along with the Chairman and Mr Hume, the Rev. Mr Marshall, and the Rev. Dr John Ritchie, of the United Secession church, Mr Skirving, of Kirkcaldy, son of one of the martyrs, Mr Somers, editor of the *Scottish Herald*, and Mr C. G. Scott, who severally addressed the meeting, amidst most exciting congratulations.

Another correspondent writes as follows:—We have had a glorious demonstration here in honour of the memory of the political martyrs of 1793 and 4, and in support of the righteous principles for which these illustrious patriots suffered. Complete or Universal Suffrage principles have not got such a lift in Edinburgh since the union was formed. The procession was of a most dignified and solemn character; there were considerably upwards of 500 citizens who were not ashamed openly to avow their attachment to the cause, and show that they held the memory of the martyred patriots dear. The most earnest excitement prevailed in the city; all those walking were clothed in black, and followed by an immense multitude of people. The greatest quietness prevailed, and nothing in the slightest degree unseemly took place. The procession was headed by eight members of the town council and two clergymen. The burial ground in which the foundation stone was to be laid, being too small to hold all who were walking, the procession moved to the Calton hill, where a most appropriate address was delivered by Mr Brewster to congregated thousands. All this time Mr Hume and the monument committee were engaged in the interesting and imposing ceremony of laying the foundation stone, which was concluded by the old reformer offering up the same soul-inspiring prayer which the heart of the immortal Gerald lifted towards heaven when the convention of the friends of the people was broken up by the sheriff fifty years ago. Although the complete suffrage body and the monument committee have acted friendly enough together, still it has been of vital importance that a clear line of demarcation was drawn between the two from the beginning to the end of the demonstration. The dinner was dished by the monument committee identifying themselves with the whigs. The spirit of the martyrs was absent from the chair, and it was a narrow escape in the veteran reformer Hume, getting out of the jumble of principles unseathed. The banquet under the management of the council of the complete suffrage union, was a magnificent affair. Mr Hume found himself (as Mr Brewster would say) among the spiritual seed of the Scottish political martyrs, and seemed quite in his element. The large Waterloo room and gallery were completely filled. Our principles were brought out in first rate style by the speakers, and must have had a converting power on the audience, which comprehended a great mass of the middle classes. The amount of reverential feeling manifested by the speakers and the audience was meet and refreshing. The whole house stood up for a few moments in solemn silence when the sentiment was proposed by Mr Hume "Honour to the memory of Messrs Skirving, Palmer, Gerald, Margaret, and their compatriots;" and then William Skirving, son of the persecuted patriot, responded to it; although impossible to be heard, the utmost quietness prevailed. The whole demonstration has made a powerful impression in the city, and will produce fruit to the praise of those principles of truth in defending which the martyrs died.

DEATH OF "DR SYNTAX."—On Saturday morning an eccentric character, well known to all classes of our citizens by the name of Dr Syntax, but whose proper patronymic was John Shirreff, died in the Royal infirmary. He had been missed from the streets for the last six or seven weeks, indisposition having seized him, the result of a severe cold, which, to some extent, had also confined him to his house during a portion of last winter. This strange and eccentric individual for twenty-five years had managed to cut a strange figure in the metropolis, and although his peculiarities displayed much of the monomania, there was a harmlessness and innocence

about him which made him a general favourite. In early life he had been a clerk in the city Cess-office, and it was while in this situation that his mental aberration first manifested itself. For the last quarter of a century he devoted his time to frequenting all public places, more particularly the university and the city churches. In the college, by the favour of the professors, he had a free right of access to all the lecture rooms, and it was his boast that he had attended more than 100 courses of lectures. Like all half-witted persons, he had his tale to tell of persecution and oppression, endured at the hands of mysterious enemies, and the same notion induced the feeling, that notwithstanding his knowledge of the medical science, these same enemies had conspired to deprive him of his license as an M.D., long a favourite object of his ambition. A desire to show them that they had not altogether crushed him seemed to be a ruling motive for his celebrated Sunday exhibitions. Dressed with the most scrupulous care, in an antiquated costume of a semi-military character, with Hessian boots, he was to be seen every Sunday stalking through the streets at a rapid pace with his stick over his shoulder. His appearance was rendered still more grotesque by his wearing a deep green shade over his eyes, with a pair of unusually large green spectacles poised near the extremity of his nose. He was sure to plant himself in the principal seat of the front gallery of one of the city churches, where he made himself still more conspicuous by standing up, sometimes sketching the portrait of the preacher while the rest of the congregation were composedly attending to the sermon. The High church was his favourite resort for this purpose, and happy man was he when he could contrive to secure his position without molestation in the seat of royalty. On the Sunday following the Town Council's resolution not to attend the High church, the doctor coolly and consequentially took possession of the empty seat, as he himself said, "to set the magistrates an example." He always stood during the singing of the psalms, and he had an idea that he, and not the precentor, led the congregation in this part of divine worship. He kept neither the time nor the tune of the precentor; so that his discordant performances had a painfully ludicrous character. Several years ago, on account of the marked conspicuousness of his behaviour, he was ejected from St George's church, and this was an affront which he never forgave or ceased to enlarge upon when relating the malicious doings of his persecutors. As a sketcher of portraits he used also to attend the meetings of the town council, the presbytery, the general Assembly, and the parliament house. Many of these sketches possessed considerable merit. He was at all times proud to show his portfolio, containing likenesses of judges, professors, divines, and leading public men. Though he never followed any occupation by which he could gain a livelihood (with the exception of an eighteen months' connexion with a London newspaper), it is satisfactory to know that his wants were provided for by the united liberality of a few benevolent citizens, who gave him liberty to purchase to a certain extent weekly. He inhabited alone a good house, but meanly furnished, attending to all his household concerns without any assistance. It was by dint of no little manoeuvring that he was prevailed on to quit his own house, and he did not know that he had been taken to the infirmary till some days after his removal. His death was hastened by his dogged refusal to take the medicine prescribed by his attendants, under dread of poison; and after lingering ten days he expired early on Saturday morning. It has been said that a cross in love in early life excited the unhappy malady which in a manner isolated him so long from the sympathies of other men, and tinged all his thoughts and feelings with that morbid misanthropy which he exhibited through life. He was, we believe, a native of the Borders, and about sixty-nine years of age.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTH-DAY.—Monday was the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on which auspicious occasion the illustrious Prince completed his twenty-fifth year, having been born on the 26th of August, 1819. At an early hour of the morning, royal standards were hoisted on the towers of the royal parishes of St Martin-in-the-Fields, St Margaret's, Westminster, and St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, and merry peals were rung by the bells of those and other churches throughout the day. The river also presented a very lively and brilliant appearance, the different vessels being decorated with the flags of all nations in honour of the occasion. At one o'clock the Park and Tower guns were fired, and royal salutes were fired at Woolwich, Chatham, &c. In the evening his Royal Highness's tradespeople dined together, and at night their houses were brilliantly illuminated.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO THE QUEEN.—There is now no doubt that the contemplated visit of his Majesty the King of the French to the Queen has been postponed for a month, if it be not altogether abandoned. The middle of October, however, is now mentioned as the probable period for the arrival of the French monarch in England. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with a portion of the infant royal family, are expected to set out on their marine excursion between the 5th and 9th proximo.—*Chronicle*.

A deputation from the Metropolitan Association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, had an interview with the Earl of Dalhousie on Tuesday, at the Board of Trade. The deputation consisted of Dr Southwood Smith, J. Finlaison, Esq., T. F. Gibson, Esq., C. Gatcliff, Esq., J. Dunlop, Esq., J. W. Tottis, Esq., and W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.

Miscellaneous.

THE SANATORIUM; OR, HOME IN SICKNESS.

(From the Illuminated Magazine.)

Alone! 'tis a dreadful word in sickness. We remember that never, as a boy, did we really pity Robinson Crusoe until the fever and ague came upon him in his desolate island, and he lay by turns burning and shivering in his cave. Then, and not till then, was he helpless. Then, and not till then, knew he the full force of the words he taught his parrot—"Poor Robinson Crusoe!"

Sickness in a cave in the island of Juan Fernandez! Sickness, and poverty perhaps, in a lodging in London! Which is the most melancholy? To be alone, because there is the solitude of the desert and the sea around you; or to be alone amid millions, your poverty and want making the crowded city to you as a desert or a sea.

You lie and count the slow hours passing. The full hum of London—that sublimest of sounds—rolls in at your opened window, and tells you that, stricken as you are, heart-sick and utterly overthrown, the grand machine, of which you now form so useless a part, is whirling on in its unwearied course without pausing for an instant to glance at those fallen from its mechanism and crushed beneath its wheels. Ten—eleven—twelve—how slowly these hours pass. To watch the jingling chimes from the steeples around has become one of your sad amusements; but you try to shut out the noise when that doleful minute bell warns you that death has been busy near.

"Who can it be for? Perhaps for some one who has died of my sickness. I heard that it was raging. That minute-bell may soon ring again—when I shall not hear it! Oh, nonsense; why should I frighten myself? but I can't help thinking so when I am alone. Oh! I wish I had somebody to speak to—somebody might call in. I would not leave my friends if they were ill. But no; no one comes—no one asks for me—no one cares for me. It would not be so if I were at home—that is, if I had a home; but here!"

The visit of your medical man is almost your only solace. True, once, or mayhap—if she and your landlady are in good humour—twice a day, the slipshod maid of all work gives two startling raps at the door, and pokes in her very dirty face, with, "Please, sir, missis wants to know if you want anything?"

The words are the words of kindness, but the tone is the tone of indifference. It is the visit of course—the inquiry of course; and you would be thought very unreasonable if you return any answer other than the answer of course—"No, I thank you, I don't want anything."

You would hardly dare venture upon any other, after having overheard your hostess remark to the girl—after having waylaid and questioned the doctor on his way down stairs—"Drat the man; is he going to turn my house into an hospital?"

But the doctor comes. You hear the rattle of his smart cab—you used to call it a pill box; and presently the man of medicine is beside you. He has an extensive practice, and he is therefore in a hurry. Besides, you are not a guinea-a-visit patient.

"Hum, ha! You require the most careful attention."

You groan.

"Perfectly quiet?"

"I am in a lodging-house, doctor."

"Well?"

"Well, the gentleman in the next room plays 'God save the Queen' half the night on the cornet-à-piston, and sounds every note false. While my neighbour on the other hand is a professional ventriloquist, and keeps his voice in order by speaking down my chimney."

"That's unlucky; but keep as quiet as you can—I'll speak to your landlady."

"No, doctor, for heaven's sake, don't do that; I must get on as well as I can—I!"

"Ah, very well, as you like; your neighbours ought to have some consideration: but don't forget the powders—and remember the pills—you can apply the leeches again yourself—nothing so easy—and—ha! half-past one—good morning—be sure to keep yourself quiet—I'll call in to-morrow—perhaps—ah! the fee—thank you, thank you. Good morning—don't forget—the pills."

The door shuts on the doctor, the cab rattles away, and you are left to another twenty-four hours of solitude—to live, if you can—to die, if you can't.

Now, how many thousands are there in London whose cases may be similar in a few hours? Persons of small property—clerks—reporters—students—literary men—governesses, and their situation in illness must always be particularly deplorable—all that large class of society, in short, composed of those toiling and struggling on amid the competition and the heartlessness of London—in a great measure isolated from friends—although, perhaps, boasting of plenty of acquaintances, and whose circumstances do not permit them to reconstruct round themselves that home, that web of domestic ties and affections, which they left to throw themselves upon the world and their own resources. How constantly exposed to all the horrors of solitary neglected illness are such unfortunates. Comfortless and cheerless, however, as they may be in lodgings and chambers, the hospital is an idea which they would all shrink from with horror. True, at any of these excellent institutions they might have the best of medical advice, and the most careful attendance; but the feeling of honest independence is strong within them. "The cold charity of man to man," stern necessity only would force them to endure; and many a privation would be undergone—many a sigh would be stifled—perhaps many

a proud heart would break, ere a reluctant consent could be wrung out—to lie down in the wards of an hospital.

And it is right that this should be. Charity is good, but the prevention of the necessity for charity is better; and yet, although a small stipend suffices for the necessities which health requires, it must often fall far short of the requirements of illness. In the principle of co-operation and union, the remedy for this is to be found. We have associations and societies for all purposes, speculative and practical. We have clubs for politicians—clubs for merchants—clubs for military men—clubs for literary men. The Sanatorium is a club for invalids, and, God knows, it was not the least required of the hundreds of associations conducted upon the same principle everywhere springing up around us. In any one of the West end clubs, a man upon £200 a year can command the luxuriant appliances, the splendid furniture, the delicate cookery, the liveried attendance (if he care for such things), which, without the principles of union, could not be purchased for thousands, instead of hundreds, of pounds. The Sanatorium applies the same principle to medical attendance, and to all the comforts and luxuries—the thousand and one little attentions not cheaply to be purchased—which illness requires. It is a club in all a club's best features; it is an hospital, without an hospital's objectionable points. No man or woman can be degraded in his or her own estimation by becoming an inmate of its walls; they do not leave their independence at the threshold. They "pay their way" in sickness as in health, only receiving within the walls of the Sanatorium for a penny what they could not purchase without them for a shilling. For two guineas a week, at the utmost, the patient receives board, lodging, medical attendance, nursing, medicine—everything, in fact, which sickness demands. It would, no doubt, be very desirable to lessen the amount even of this charge; and the object can be effected, and, we have every reason to hope, will be, by the increasing number of persons who will enjoy the benefits of the Sanatorium, thus reducing the cost to each.

The Sanatorium was opened on the 30th of March, 1842. Many of our readers may be aware that it is situated in the New road, near the Regent's park—one of the most open, airy, and healthy portions of London. There is nothing in its internal arrangements to put the visitor in mind of an hospital—no dismal, long wards, with their formal array of iron bedsteads, placed almost touching each other. Every patient occupies a room of his or her own, all neatly and comfortably furnished. On the ground floor are the dining and drawing rooms, the surgery, and the apartments of the resident medical officer, all furnished in a style of neatness and comfort suited to the habits of individuals in the middle ranks of life. The first floor is set apart for the accommodation of male patients. The apartments are so fitted up as to combine the comforts of sitting and bed rooms. The next story, similarly fitted up, is appropriated to the female patients. At present the institution can accommodate only a limited number of inmates. It is, therefore, quite in its infancy; in fact, merely the germ of what its supporters hope it will attain to.

Turning to the reports, issued by the managing committee, we find that the progress of the institution, although not rapid, has been steady. In their first report, dated 1843, the committee inform the members, that since the opening of the institution, in March, 1842, their numbers had been increased by 104—by life members, 19; annual members, 85. The total number of members was stated to be 290. Continuing their report, the committee state, that since the opening of the institution, thirty-six inmates have been admitted; of whom, thirty-two were patients, and four friends or attendants, who came to reside in the house, to be near the patients in whom they were interested. Of the thirty-two patients, twenty were gentlemen, and twelve ladies.

Among the former were:—

Persons of small independent property	5
Persons engaged in trade	5
Commercial traveler	1
Merchant	1
Farmer	1
Surgeon	1
Clergymen	3
Captain in the army	1
Banker's clerk	1
Merchant's clerk	1

Among the ladies were:—

Governesses	5
Companions	3
Dress-makers	2
Clergymen's widow	1
Young lady	1

Twenty had left the institution cured, five relieved, and only one, admitted in an advanced stage of consumption, died.

It will be seen that the arrangements which the society have yet had it in their power to make for the accommodation of patients have been extremely limited. But it is to be hoped that its progress will be rapid. So soon as sufficient funds can be provided, separate buildings will be raised for the male and female patients; a third is also contemplated for persons afflicted with contagious disease. Other arrangements, calculated to extend the usefulness of the institution, and depending upon the application of profound medical science to what are generally considered mere matters of mechanical detail, are in contemplation. We allude particularly to the intention of forming suites of rooms, kept at such a particular and equable degree of temperature as shall afford the climate best calculated for the prevention in threatened, and the cure in actual, cases of pulmonary disease. This is a matter of very great importance. Consumption is peculiarly the disease of the English. Our variable climate sows its seeds, and prevents its cure. It is also too fre-

quently the disease of the sedentary and the mind-worked classes of the community, for whom the Sanatorium is specially intended, and the introduction into the establishment of such means of prevention and cure cannot but contribute largely to its efficiency.

To secure these improvements, public support is of course necessary. We can hardly conceive that it will not be forthcoming. Look at the Sanatorium; think of its merits; balance its claims. It is a home in sickness; a quiet, genteel house. It affords comfortable, well-lighted, well-ventilated apartments—the most careful nursing and attendance—the most skilful medical advice that London can give. The patient, if it be deemed needful, can be accompanied by a friend to watch over and comfort him; his own medical adviser may alone attend him. In one word, he can, in every reasonable sense, be both in the Sanatorium and at home.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The general subscription fund for the approaching meeting of this scientific association has already reached a sum exceeding £900. It is exclusively appropriated for covering the expenses at York, in which city the annual meeting is to take place on the 26th of next month. Earl Fitzwilliam is a contributor of £100; and among the subscribers are the Archbishop of York, £50; the Earl of Zetland, Lord Feversham, Lord Wenlock, and Sir John F. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P., respectively, £25; Viscount Morpeth, £20.

A new feature is about to be introduced in the re-organisation of Lloyd's—namely the establishment of a chart room; which will contain the official charts and surveys published by the respective foreign governments, so that the subscribers may have at hand a ready reference to any point or place they please. The Admiralty, the East India company, and the Russian government, have already furnished the requisite copies; and there seems every probability of the collection being the most complete of the kind in existence.—*Times*.

SECRET ORDERS.—Besides the wide-spreading brotherhood of "Odd Fellows," now exercising a powerful influence upon society, the following "secret orders" are known to be established and flourishing in Great Britain:—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; United Ancient Order of Druids; Ancient Order of Foresters (various companies); Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds; Ancient Order of Free Gardeners (various companies); Modern Order of Druids; Ancient Druids; United Order of the Ark (various companies); Ancient Order of Britons; Loyal Order of Free Mechanics (various companies); British Mariners (various companies); Ancient Order of Romans; Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove; Independent Order of Rechabites; United Order of the Golden Fleece (various companies); Royal Order of Artists; Independent Order of United Brothers; United Order of Ancient Greeks; Knights Templars; Most Noble Order of the Knights of Malta; Loyal Order of Orangemen; Grand Protestant Confederacy. Some of the above bodies are very numerous.

WARLIKE PRECAUTIONS.—We understand that instructions have been sent out by the last packet to the governors of our West India possessions, to have the existing military and naval military defences of the colonies placed in the most efficient state, and to make whatever additions may be deemed necessary, so as to be prepared for any emergency that may arise.—*Morning Herald*.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—On the estate of a cabinet minister dwells a tenant, holding under him a lease for building purposes, having more than half a century unexpired, and on the faith of which buildings of great value have been erected at the tenant's expense. Very lately the tenant, who was on excellent terms with his landlord, applied for and obtained the grant of an additional piece of ground adjacent to this holding, likewise for building purposes. Some little time elapsed before the tenant applied for his lease, during which, however, there was no delay, the ground having been marked off, and arrangements to quit made with the former tenant. Finally, however, the tenant applied for his lease, when the following conversation took place between him and the minister's land agent:—

"Tenant: It will now be proper to have the lease formerly agreed on completed."

"Land Agent: It is time a lease was agreed upon, but nothing was said regarding the conditions of that lease."

"Tenant: This I allow; but it was understood that the terms were to be similar to those of other leases on the estate. But, pray, what are the conditions to which you allude?"

"Land Agent: That you surrender the present lease, and hold both the old and new premises as a yearly tenant."

"Tenant: I am not yet prepared to lay my head on the block."

The spirited reply of the tenant does him honour, and the just comparison between a yearly tenant laying out money on buildings to a criminal on the scaffold, well deserves the consideration of reflecting men. But what of the landlord? Is such a temper, and are such principles, what are to be desired in the ruler of a great nation? Surely not in England. In Russia, indeed, it would be *au fait*.—*Morning Chronicle*.

AUTHORSHIP.—It has been calculated that, if twelve men were employed for twenty-four hours a day, allowing neither for sleep nor meals, in reading at the rate of eighty words per minute, they would barely keep up with the volumes published in London alone—in this, tracts and sermons are included; but if magazines, reviews, and newspapers were added to the task, it would require upwards of forty men.—*New Quarterly Review*.

CRIMINAL OFFENDERS, ENGLAND AND WALES.—

From very extensive statistical tables that have just been prepared for and presented to parliament, it appears that, in 1843, the total number of offenders in England and Wales, who were committed for trial or bailed, was 29,591, of whom 97 were sentenced to death, thirteen of whom, however, were executed. Thus the number of executions has increased, having been nine in 1842 and ten in 1841. All these executions were for murder; three females for the murder of their husbands, two men for the murder of their wives, one man for the murder of his child, one of his father, one for the murder of a gamekeeper, and the remaining five for murders in connection with burglaries and robberies. It is an interesting fact to mention, that though 97 seems to be a very large number to be "sentenced to death," still it is a remarkably small number compared to what used to be annually seen previous to 1832 (when the sentence of death was abolished as regarded some of the larger classes of offences), when the yearly average of such sentences was no fewer than 1,500—some 16 times the present amount! It further appears that, in 1843, 225 were transported for life; 46 for terms above 15 years, 641 between 10 and 15 years, 1,471 for terms between 7 and 10 years, and 1,800 for 7 years. About 13,477 were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months and under; and about 2,800 for terms varying from three years to six months. Out of the 29,591 committed for trial or bailed, 8,470 were acquitted; and the proportion of sexes was, 24,251 men, and 5,340 women, thus only about one-fifth of the criminal offenders being of the "gentler sex." The following curious details have also been ascertained respecting the state of education of the various criminals. Only 140 out of 29,591 could be said to have had the advantage of a superior education—about one 212th! About 2,371 could read and write well; 17,045 could read and write imperfectly; and 9,173 could neither read nor write. Is not this a somewhat powerful praise of the benefits of education? Only 140 really well-educated people out of some 30,000 can be found to commit crime! Official returns show, however, that last year there was an increase of offences in the graver classes of crime, as compared with 1842, though there was a decrease in the number of minor offences. The numbers sentenced to death exceed those in any year since the extensive abolition of capital punishments by the acts of 1st Victoria. With respect to the various kinds of crimes, it appears that of the forty English counties there was a decrease in the commitments last year in 23; in 15 an increase; while in two, the numbers continued the same. In both north and south Wales there was an increase, for which "Rebecca" must, doubtless, be responsible. Last year, there was an increase of 14, 1 per cent on the whole class of commitments, every one of the most atrocious offences, showing a considerable increase; but there has been a great decrease of offences against property committed without violence.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S INVENTION.—This gentleman has made a further challenge to government in the following terms:—"If the government will anchor a line of battle ship at the back of the Goodwin sands, out of the ship track, so that no harm may happen to passing vessels, I will, from on board another ship, destroy her at a distance of five miles. I am willing to take on board the vessel in which I operate General Sir George Murray, Captain Viscount Lord Ingestre, R.N., Captain Dickenson, R.N., and Captain Henderson, R.N., who shall have every opportunity of inspecting my mode of operation, and satisfying themselves that on this occasion I use a projectile. The kind liberality of my friends enables me to exhibit this experiment without asking the government for a shilling towards it. If I fail I am to receive nothing but ridicule—of which I have received quite enough to satisfy any reasonable man already. But previously I require a guarantee from her Majesty's government for its purchase of my secret for £300,000, in the event of my destroying the ship, and satisfying the four above-named officers of the feasibility and practicability of my plans. Lastly, I invite Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Byam Martin, Sir George Cockburn, Colonel Chalmers, R.A., and Commander Coffin, R.N., to attend in another vessel and watch proceedings.—London, Aug. 20, 1844." This challenge the *Morning Post* says has been accepted by government. One of the old hulks in the Medway will be selected for the purpose. This has brought out a rival in the person of Mr Needham Scrope Shrapnel, "son of the inventor of the Shrapnel shell," who casts doubts on Mr Warner's power to overcome the optical difficulties of atmospheric refraction in aiming his "long range," and also repeats, in the *Times*, an offer which he has made to Sir Robert Peel—

"I am ready to destroy at any distance from our shores an enemy's fleet, in the heaviest sea, in the darkest night, and without any noise; and will expose my bomb-proof bark to the heaviest fire from batteries or a fleet; and shall have much pleasure to chase or attack Captain Warner; and will defy any one to destroy my bark with an 'invisible shell,' or with such a much more invisible range as 'six miles.'"

SPLendid SPECIMEN OF THE ART OF SINKING.—Upon a certain time, an orator, who wished to advocate the construction of a new turnpike through a section of Virginia, made the following sublime speech:—"May it please your worships! While Europe is convulsed in civil discords, and her empires tremble with internal commotions; and, while her astronomers mount the wings of their imaginations, and soar through the ethereal world, pursuing their course from planet to planet, and from system to system, until they have explored the vast eternity of space—let us direct our attention to a road more immediately in our own neighbourhood."

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The average age of all who die in Bradford is 18.69 years; in Liverpool the average age is from 17 to 18 years; in Manchester, 18 years; while in Leeds, it is 21 years.

The mushroom gatherers in Beverley and the neighbourhood have had a good harvest. There has not been such a plentiful season for many years; as a proof of which we may mention, that one person gathered out of a field at Bishop Burton, not more than two acres size, upwards of forty pecks in two days.—*Yorkshireman*.

Amongst the subscriptions announced for the public park at Manchester, is the munificent sum of £1,000, from Jones Loyd and Co.—*Manchester Guardian*.

Lord Aberdeen, in reply to a letter from Messrs Cockburn Brothers and Co., has intimated that there is no prospect of renewed commercial negotiations with Portugal.

It is stated in accounts from Berlin, that the exhibition of national industry to take place in that city, promised to be a very grand affair. It was calculated that there would be about 3000 exhibitors, taking all the states comprised in the Zollverein, and that the number of objects would be 30,000.

The opening of the new Royal Exchange, it is now said, will take place on Saturday, the 23rd of next month.

It appears by a parliamentary return that the total amount of the land tax in England and Wales in the year ended 25th of March, 1843, was £1,858,924 6s. 11d. The proportion redeemed amounts to £724,463 19s. 2½d., the unredeemed to £1,134,460 6s. 10½d. The accounts to the 25th March, 1844, are not yet completed.

THE PRICE OF BLOOD.—Sixty-eight thousand dollars have been paid by the state of Kentucky, up to the present time, for slaves executed as criminals.

It is rumoured that a large section of Calvinistic methodists, one thousand at least, from Carnarvonshire and Anglesey, are preparing to emigrate to the United States, with the view to forming a community on the banks of the Mississippi.—*Carmarthen Herald*.

HOMAGE TO SHAKSPEARE.—Stimulated by the recent demonstration in honour of Robert Burns on the banks of the Doon, preparations have already been announced to celebrate, next year, on the 23rd of April, his natal day, the memory of Shakspeare, on the spot where his sacred ashes are entombed, at Stratford-on-Avon.

The Swiss Council of Education has demanded that smoking shall be forbidden to youth, considering the practice to be useless, in bad taste, injurious to health, expensive, and dangerous to the public edifices, which are in constant danger from the sparks thrown about by smokers.

The *Scotsman* announces, that Messrs T. and H. Smith, of Edinburgh, have been making experiments to discover an antidote to prussic acid, and have succeeded. Iron partly in a state of peroxide and partly of protoxide, administered to the person who has taken prussic acid, will combine with it in the stomach, and form the compound prussian blue, which is harmless.

TANGIERS.—The Moorish city which the French Prince Joinville has bombarded with so much *éclat*, contains a population of only 9000 souls; much less than the population of the village of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds.

Every debtor in the Liverpool borough gaol was released on Saturday last, under the operation of the new act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—A piece of news has reached us, and appears exclusively in the columns of this journal. We can pity, but not describe the state of the poor *Morning Post* on reading the intelligence. There is a female revolution in Paris. All flounces are to be cut off ladies' gowns. All gowns are to be made very short. Above all—all elastic crinoline petticoats are to be abolished. Since July, 1830, a change so startling has not occurred in Europe.—*Punch*.

LOW FARES ON RAILWAYS.—We understand that the third class passengers on Brandling Junction railway are carried at less than one halfpenny per mile.—*Railway Record*.

NEW ENGLAND.—The census of Lowell, just completed, shows an increase in the population since 1840 of 4,335. The number of inhabitants is at present 25,000, and it is expected that it will increase to 30,000 in two years from the present time.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.—There is a "Club des Inventeurs" just established at Paris, for the purpose of encouraging discoveries. Let us propose that the first premium be awarded to the person who discovers an article in the French press that is written with the least good feeling towards England.—*Punch*.

YORKSHIRE JURORS.—"I remember," says Lord Eldon, "Mr Justice Gould trying a case at York; and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed, 'Here are only eleven jurymen in the box, where is the twelfth?' 'Please you, my lord,' said one of the eleven, 'he is gone away about some business, but he has left his verdict with me.'"

AMERICAN WIT.—One of the American papers observes of Mr Wentworth, the member of congress for the district of Illinois, who, it appears, is of "pretty considerable" altitude, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the west, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in." Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr Wentworth, politely observes, that "They dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt."

Literature.

Job and his Times: or, a Picture of the Patriarchal Age during the Period between Noah and Abraham; with a New Version of that most Ancient Poem. By THOMAS WEMYSS. London: Jackson and Walford. pp. 382.

THE remarkable character and contents of the book of Job has rendered it a frequent study of various commentators, whilst few parts of the scriptures have yielded less satisfaction to those engaged in its investigation. The antiquity of its date—the style of its composition—the meaning to be affixed to its allusions—the probabilities as to its authorship—and the question whether it is to be regarded as a real or only a mythical history—have exercised the ingenuity, and perplexed the subtlety, of biblical students of various ages and countries, and the book remains a *crux criticorum* still. We shall not attempt to decide where so many doctors have disagreed. Interesting as such inquiries are, the pages of the *Nonconformist* are not the place where they can be appropriately discussed. Yet we should be wanting in due respect for that sacred book we esteem so highly, did we not receive with favour any new attempt to elucidate and expound it. The author of this volume has now passed the bounds of all literary criticism, and this work was, we believe, the last production of a life devoted to cognate subjects of sacred inquiry. In an affecting dedication, he has presented the volume to his family, to whom it will, doubtless, be a precious remembrance of his talents and excellencies. The following extract from the preface will form a suitable introduction of the production to the notice of our readers:—

"The manners and customs of that day, so far as they can be gleaned from the narrative and colloquies, are evidently those of the most remote antiquity; yet they are such as plainly to show that the arts and sciences had made greater progress in that age, than we of modern times are apt to allow. Claiming to ourselves many improvements—the fruits of labour and ingenuity in our own day, and puffed up with the supposed superiority of our discoveries over any that had been heretofore made; we are in the habit of imagining that our forefathers lagged far behind us in the march of science; and that their day was the infancy of all the arts. No decision can be more unjust. How is it to be accounted for, that the gold coins of the early Roman emperors are distinguished for the delicacy of their execution, as well as for the purity of the metal, and those of the later for their coarseness and alloy? Yet such is the fact. There are seasons when the arts thrive, and when they decay, altogether independently of the lapse of time; nor is it the particular century or age of the world that affects their prosperity, but the condition of mankind, and the character of the times. Arts and sciences are not dependent on the growth of years; nor is it likely, in the last age of the world, that they need exceed all their former excellence; and, if this be allowed, it need excite no wonder that in Job's day, which might comparatively be called the *morning* of the world's existence, they might be found to have arrived at a perfection and extent which we are in general backward to attribute to them."—p. ix.

The reader will perceive that Mr Wemyss takes strongly the side of its remote antiquity, accounting for the amount of civilisation apparent in the book from the fact of the extended commerce of the land of Idumea, superior even to that of the Egyptians. He quotes Sir W. Temple to the effect that nations not exposed to invasion are more tenacious of knowledge than those harassed by a foreign enemy. "For anything we can see," says the author, "the poem before us may have been written prior to the composition of the Pentateuch, since its whole scope, tendency, and manner, are entirely independent of such records." Yet we think Mr Wemyss not very happy in the manner in which he has disposed of these alleged allusions. He has bestowed much pains upon the next point, that the book has no reference to the Messiah. The following is his version of the celebrated passage:—

"For I know that my Vindicator liveth,
And that, at length, he will appear on the earth;
And, though this, my skin, is thus corroded,
Yet in my flesh I shall see God,
Whom I shall see as my friend,
And mine eyes shall behold him not estranged from me,
When I shall have fulfilled all that is appointed for me."—p. 29.

Mr Wemyss is of opinion that the author of this book is not Moses, as is usually supposed, but Joseph, who might have learned from the Midianite merchants, on their way to Egypt, the history of Job, and who afterwards, either in prison, or during his leisure in Pharaoh's household, might occupy himself in writing it in a permanent form. He thus accounts for the admixture of Egyptian with Arabian images. We certainly cannot prove that this was not the case; but we imagine the foundation to be somewhat slender for the opinion that it is.

As this volume contains a new translation of this celebrated book, we extract the celebrated description of wisdom as a specimen:—

"But wisdom! Where shall it be found?
Where is the abode of understanding?
Mortal man knoweth not its origin;
Nor is it to be found in the land of the living.
The abyss saith, 'It is not in me.'
The sea saith, 'Nor yet with me.'
It cannot be obtained for virgin-gold;
Nor shall silver be weighed for its price."

It cannot be purchased with the gold of Ophir,
With the precious onyx, or the sapphire.
The diamond set in fine gold cannot equal it;
Nor can jewels of pure gold compare with it.
Speak not of agates or pearls,
For the value of wisdom is far beyond rubies.
The emerald of Cush cannot rival it,
Nor for the Arabian topaz can it be bartered.
Wisdom! whence then cometh it?
Where is the abode of understanding?
It is hid from the eyes of the living;
It is concealed from the fowls of the air.
Destruction and death say,
'We have heard of its fame with our ears.'
God alone understandeth its track,
Yea, he is acquainted with its abode.
For he seeth to the extremities of the earth;
He surveyeth the whole heavens.
When he made a balance for the air,
And adjusted the waters by measure—
When he fixed a course for the rain,
And a path for the lightning of the storm—
Then he saw it and proclaimed it;
He established it and thoroughly proved it;
And to man he said—'Behold!
The fear of Jehovah, that is wisdom!
And to abstain from evil—is understanding!'"

—p. 219.

Ward's Standard Divinity. No. 39, containing the works of Edward Polhill, Esq., of Burwash, Sussex—reprinted from the editions of 1677—1682. Ward and Co., Paternoster row. pp. 359. 1844.

The formation of a library is always a matter of considerable difficulty and delicacy. It is peculiarly so to a young student. He begins, perhaps, to buy before his knowledge has enabled him to discriminate—we do not say between the evil and the good—but between the ephemeral and the enduring. It will be well if in after years he be not as busy in rooting up as he was heretofore in planting, and if his resources enable him to fill up with good books the vacancies caused by the removal of indifferent ones. The fashion of the day, the influence of the present question, and not infrequently the overpraise of injudicious reviews, mislead him, and he is surprised, after the disbursement of much money, and the lapse of some little period of time, to ascertain how little he has gained.

If this difficulty in selecting a library be great in general, it is peculiarly so when a theological library is to be formed. The man who gathers together his books, is in return insensibly moulded by them. They become his companions—his models of thought and action—and he is, to a considerable extent, what they have made him. Nor is it alone the individual man, but the preacher; and thus, to a great extent, his flock take much of their tone from his individual library.

If our congregations thought more frequently of this, we believe that books, especially to young ministers, would form more frequent presents from their people than they do. All which they thus gave, if the selection were well made, they would more than gain in return. And it would be an appropriate and graceful thing if, upon his ordination, every young minister received a careful selection, made by some experienced neighbour, of such books as might best furnish the model of his future ministry.

Mr Ward has been concerned to render this selection a cheap and easy one. The whole series he has published is, with few exceptions, very valuable; and would furnish a library with works theological, homiletical, practical, and biographical, of a very sterling kind. And, though the bibliomaniac may be scarcely satisfied with the yellow octavo volumes, instead of the embrowned folios or quartos, let that dusty fraternity say what it will, every student and almost every minister will thank him.

We are not about to assume the theological professor's chair, and to attempt an elaborate opinion of the works of Polhill. It may be enough to say that, though a layman, he was a truly learned divine, and that the slightest acquaintance with this volume will be enough to convince the reader that in weight, metal, and the *vera effigies* of holy devotion, he proves his coinage true. His doctrines are Calvinistic, yet not more so than the moderates of that school, speaking generally, will approve. Seldom has more real substance been mingled with a happier devotion.

Mr Ward here commences a new series of his "Standard Divinity." We cannot, indeed, perfectly see how his committee of consultation can be brought to bear upon his enlarged undertaking. But that is not our affair. We congratulate the public on the result of their united wisdom, and have no doubt that this portable volume will find its way where the more ancient typography of the same writer would be regarded as unattainable. If we have anything to regret, it is that a short account of the writer himself has not been appended to this reprint.

Old England. Nos 6 and 7.

The Teacher's Offering; or Sunday School Monthly Visitor. June and July, 1844. Ward and Co. pp. 192.

AMIDST the number of serial works of a similar character, this well deserves notice. The address by Mr A. Fletcher is in his own peculiar, and, to the young, fascinating style.

Sacred Architecture; its Rise, Progress, and Present State, Illustrated with Sixty-three Plates, showing the various Styles of Sacred Architecture. By RICHARD BROWN, Esq. Fisher, Son, and Co. Parts 1 and 2.

YOUNG artists will find this work to be seasonable and valuable. The first number contains outline engravings of the Egyptian temple at Edfou, with plan, façades, &c. The second, a view of three Grecian porticoes—the plan and interior of a Greek hypæthral temple, and the Greek orders of temple architecture. The letter-press corresponds with the plates, which it well illustrates.

The Past History and Future Destiny of Israel, as unfolded in the Eighth and succeeding Chapters of the Book of Daniel. By the late R. WODROW, Esq., with a preliminary Essay by the Rev. J. G. LORIMER, Glasgow. Blackie and Son: Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. 1844. pp. 240.

THIS is a worthy work upon a controverted subject. Mr Wodrow regards the "little horn," in Dan. viii., to mean the Papacy, and dates the 2300 years from the command "to restore and build Jerusalem," mentioned in the following chapter. He consequently expects the termination of these prophetic years in 1843. This view is not peculiar to this work. Our readers will form their own opinion on its truth. The work, which is posthumous, is serious, well-read, and earnest.

Government Clerks and their Salaries; Facts by an Old Revenue Officer; addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. London: C. Mitchell. pp. 16.

THIS pamphlet is by a garrulous old man, who, if he has been adequately remunerated for his own services, evidently conceives that his son in office is not. Of this son he thinks "brown stout," and no mistake. *Facts* there are none, except such as consist of bold declarations, about which there may be some truth; but, unsubstantiated by references and figures, it will tell as *vox et preterea nihil*. The cynical spirit and dogmatic tone of the writer will neither conciliate the prime minister, nor please the public, who have long thought that, if the politeness was equal to the pay of government clerks, it would often be greater than it is.

The Church; a Monthly Magazine. Leeds: Heaton. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS periodical is published at Leeds, and is "the gratuitous effort of several ministers and laymen in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who are the sole editors, to diffuse true church principles." It has now reached its seventh number, and, independent of its price, which is a mere trifle, has the recommendation of being well conducted, and well adapted to promote the object for which it was established.

The Case of the Free Church of Scotland. By BAPTIST W. NOEL, M.A. London: Nisbett and Co., 1844. pp. 112.

A VERY able pamphlet, favourable to the claims of the Free church, though, in our view, with too few exceptions. It is written by one who is evidently "looking before and after," as if he felt more than usually interested in the event. Whilst in some cases we should say more, and in others less, than Mr Noel, we admire exceedingly the author and his present production.

The Home Missionary Magazine; being a Record of British Missions; including the Transactions of the Home Missionary, Irish Evangelical and Colonial Missionary Societies. Nos 1-6. John Snow.

THIS periodical is admirably adapted to promote the objects of the societies of which it is the organ, and the age furnishes none more worthy of interest and support. The facts here brought forward well demand to be circulated. They are full of interest and promise.

The Herald of Peace. July, 1844. Ward and Co., pp. 148.

A MOST interesting and valuable periodical.

The Pictorial Sunday Book. Nos 6. and 7. Charles Knight, Ludgate street.

WE follow with pleasure the course of these valuable pictorial works. The plates in "Old England" of the Temple Church and Methley Hall are delightful; and the "Sunday Book" is as interesting as ever.

The Missionary Repository for Youth, and Sunday School Missionary Magazine. Snow.

WE have not a very recent number of this periodical by us, and must be understood to speak of it generally and out of pure love for the work itself. It is not one of those empty, rapid periodicals which, though sold for a low price, are dear for waste paper. Good talents and right feeling are in every page, and there is genius in its adaptation to children. We know no volume which little folks will read with greater avidity, and none the remembrance of which is better worth retaining. The articles by the author of "The Night of Toil," are admirable, and some of the verses very original and beautiful. Those parents who have it not in their families do not know how much they lose.

A Church without a Prelate; the Apostolical and Primitive Church, Popular in its Government, and Simple in its Worship. By the Rev. LYMAN COLEMAN, Andover. London: Ward and Co. pp. 120.

WE have great faith in the intellectual and moral power of the press; and especially that it will meet any demand which the errors of society are likely to make upon it. We are not much concerned, whether the authorship be British, continental, or American, provided that the work deal well with its subject, and do not lead us awry in the effort to set us right. This volume may be regarded as an anti-tractarian manifesto, though it relates to a subject upon which, though without caring about Puseyism, any reader might be glad to receive information. It has avoided the popular errors of being verbose and over-laid, and is transparent, learned, concise, convincing. Few writers can say so much in few words as Mr Coleman. As an exotic, this treatise is well worth acclimating. We do not envy the reader who shall be disappointed in its contents.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *The Voice of Israel.* No. 4.
2. *The Student.* Nos. 2, 3, 4.
3. *Evil!* By L. J. HANSARD.
4. *The Miseries of Prostitution.* By J. B. TALBOT.
5. *Thoughts on a Day.* By A VOICE OUT OF SILENCE.
6. *Immanuel.* By ARCHBISHOP USHER.
7. *Knight's Weekly Volume.* Vols 2-5.
8. *A Memorial of N. W. Parker.* By S. W. RIX.
9. *Latin made Easy.* By J. R. BEARD, D.D.

Religious Intelligence.

SULGRAVE.—A new baptist chapel was opened for divine worship at Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, on Wednesday, July 24th, 1844. The interesting services of the day were commenced by a prayer-meeting convened at five o'clock in the morning, when the minister of the place delivered an address. The devotional exercises of the more public services of the day were conducted by Messrs T. Marriot, of Milton; J. Price, of Middleton Cheney; J. Larwill, of Bugbrook; and W. Williams, of Weston-by-Weedon. In the morning Mr I. Watts, of Coventry, and Mr Furneaux Jordan, of Banbury, preached; the former from Psalm cii. 16, 17, and the latter from Zach. ii. 13. In the evening Mr J. T. Brown, of Northampton, preached an impressive discourse from 2 Cor. v. former clause of the 11th verse. The congregations were good, and the collections (including the proceeds of the morning refreshments, dinner, tea, and supper, gratuitously furnished for the occasion) amounted to £35 4s. 0½d. The chapel is a remarkably neat and substantial structure, with a commodious vestry attached. There remains, at present, a considerable debt upon the building.

WINCHMORE HILL.—On the 13th inst, a new and elegant independent chapel was opened at Winchmore Hill, when two sermons were preached—the one in the morning by Dr Harris, and the one in the evening by Mr G. Clayton. The attendance on both occasions was numerous and highly respectable, and the collections amounted to £44. The style of the building is very chaste, and, with the internal fittings, reflects the greatest credit on the taste of the gentleman on whom devolved the sole management, and through whose munificence the place has principally been erected. Indeed, so strikingly beautiful is it, that Dr Harris, in his discourse, pronounced it "a gem of a sanctuary." The cost has been about £1,000, the greater part of which has been defrayed by J. Radford, Esq. Between the morning and evening services dinner and tea were provided under a commodious tent erected at the back of the chapel. About sixty sat down to dinner, after which several speeches were delivered by ministers present. It is in contemplation to erect British schools behind the chapel, if the friends of education will come forward with liberality to aid in so important a step.

MARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE.—Mr D. D. Evans has resigned his pastoral charge at the above place, and is about to embark for Newfoundland, in order to take the pastoral charge of the congregational church at St John's. The removal of Mr Evans is deeply felt by the people of his recent charge, and by his ministerial brethren in the county, by whom he was highly esteemed and much beloved.

FARNHAM, SURREY.—Mr John Fernie, jun., of Bushey, Herts, has accepted the cordial invitation of the church assembling in Ebenezer chapel, Farnham, to the pastoral office, vacant by the resignation of their late esteemed pastor, Mr James Johnson, and now retiring, from declining health, after thirty-three years of useful and valuable ministration.

OPENING OF A SECOND INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, CHESTERFIELD.—On Sabbath day, the 11th inst, a neat and commodious chapel was opened for the occupation of the church and congregation previously worshipping at the "Silk Mill," on which occasion Mr G. V. Johnson, of Doncaster, preached two appropriate and excellent discourses. The opening services were continued on Monday evening, when Mr S. M'All, of Nottingham, delivered a beautiful sermon on the "Transfiguration." Mr J. Spencer, of Bakewell, assisted in the devotional parts of the services; Mr G. V. Johnson, Mr D. Clark, of Dronfield, and Mr J. Newton (Wesleyan), were also present. The collections, including a few subscriptions, fully cleared the expenses incurred in new pewing and refitting the chapel, and amounted to nearly one hundred pounds. This people have the gratification of entering upon their new sanctuary free from incumbrance of debt.

TEIGNMOUTH, DEVON.—Mr William Slater, of Odiham, Hants, having been recommended a removal to a milder climate, has accepted an unanimous invitation to the pastorate from the congregational church at Teignmouth, and purposes commencing his stated labours there on the last Sabbath in September.

GRAVESEND.—The first anniversary services of the new baptist chapel at Gravesend having just passed, it will afford pleasure to many of our readers to learn that this new and important interest is progressing satisfactorily. The pulpit has been regularly supplied, chiefly through the kindness of London ministers, the attendance has been uniformly good, the ordinances of religion have been regularly administered, a Sabbath school established, and the expense of providing supplies, &c., has been nearly met by the income from the sittings and monthly collections. The debt on the building, amounting to above £1,300, still presses heavily; a sum of about £400, it was stated, was required by Christmas to pay for the freehold of the chapel, and some extras connected with the building. The services and results of the anniversary have been very pleasing. Mr W. B. Bowes, Dr Steane, and Mr John Broad preached, and about a dozen other ministers kindly took part in the various devotional engagements. A public meeting was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by Mr Aldis and others. The attendance on each occasion was good: the collections amounted to £111, and collecting cards were taken to raise £140 more by Christmas, leaving £150 to be provided by that time, which we doubt not the friends who have espoused this good cause will cheerfully provide.

HAYES.—The anniversary sermons of the Hayes independent chapel took place on Tuesday the 20th inst. Dr Morison preached in the morning, Mr Stamper in the afternoon, and Mr Stoughton in the evening. The services of the day were peculiarly instructive and deeply refreshing; and the auditory, which was very numerous and respectable, evinced a deep anxiety for the prosperity of the little cause in this village. The collections amounted to £25. This chapel has been lately rebuilt, with school-rooms underneath, and is a decidedly neat and convenient structure. The remaining debt is about £200.

HORNCastle.—Mr J. Kelsey, late of Wigton, Cumberland, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the independent church, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, to become their pastor (vacant by the lamented death of the late Mr John Pain), and entered upon his stated ministrations on the first Sabbath in August.

TAUNTON.—On Thursday, the 8th of August, Mr Henry Quick was solemnly set apart and recognised by his brethren in the ministry, as the pastor of the church of Christ assembling in the independent chapel, North street. Mr J. Bristow, of Exeter, read the scriptures and prayed; Dr T. W. Jenkyn very luminously set forth the principles of genuine congregationalism; Mr T. Haynes, of Brunswick chapel, Bristol, offered prayer on behalf of pastor and people; Dr G. Collison delivered a scriptural, faithful, and affectionate charge to the minister; and Dr G. Payne, of Exeter, concluded the solemn services with prayer. Mr J. Sherman, who had engaged to preach in the evening to the people, being prevented by severe family affliction, Dr Jenkyn kindly consented to take his place. The chapel was crowded on both occasions, and an unusually large assembly of ministers was present from Somerset and Devon.

BITTAM, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON.—On the 20th inst., a neat and commodious chapel for the use of the baptist denomination was opened in this interesting village. Mr Thomas Morris preached in the morning. In the afternoon, a large party of friends took tea in the school room. In the evening, Mr James Green, of Stepney college, prayed, after which Mr Thomas Adkins preached, and Mr Oughton closed. The congregations were good, and the collections liberal.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr James Roberts, of Melton Mowbray, having accepted a very cordial invitation from that section of the church of Christ, worshipping at Ebenezer chapel, Steel House lane, Birmingham, accompanied by a request from the congregation to become their minister and pastor, intends entering on his new sphere of labour on Sabbath day, Sept. 1st.

BRISTOL HIGHBURY CHAPEL.—Mr David Thomas, formerly of Zion chapel, in this city, has become the minister of Highbury chapel, at the unanimous request of the church in that place.

ORDINATION IN IRELAND.—Mr J. De Kewer Williams, of Highbury college, London, was ordained pastor of the independent church in Limerick, on Tuesday, August 13th. The morning service was commenced with reading and prayer, by Mr A. King, of Cork. Mr W. S. Palmer, of London, delivered an able exposition of the nature of a Christian church; and proposed the usual questions to the minister and the church. Mr C. F. Townley, of London, offered the ordination prayer; and Dr W. Urwick, of Dublin, delivered a charge full of instruction and affection. Mr T. G. Williams (the minister's father) gave out the hymns, and concluded with prayer. In the evening Mr S. Brown, of Tralee, conducted the devotional exercises; and Mr A. King preached a sermon to the people. On the following evening there was a *soiree*; at which brief addresses, of great interest, were given by Messrs Townley, Griffen, Brown, T. G. Williams, and King. This important and interesting cause, first founded, and subsequently sustained for many years, by the generous services and sacrifices of Dr Townley, has experienced many changes of late, but it still holds on its course; and will, it is hoped, prove still more than ever "a light that shineth in a dark place."

BIRTHS.

August 16, the wife of Mr JOHN WILLIAMS, baptist minister, Hunslet, of two daughters.
August 18, at Heathfield terrace, Swansea, Mrs THOS BLISS, of a daughter.
August 20, at No. 7, Cloudeley street, Islington, Mrs GEORGE KNOX, of a daughter.
August 23, Mrs WILLIAM SMILES, Sun street, Waltham abbey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

August 20, at the independent chapel, Monmouth, by Mr Thomas Loader, Mr THOMAS THOMAS, independent minister, of Coleford, Gloucestershire, to MARY, second daughter of the late Mr Richard MORGAN, of Stanton, in the latter county.
August 22, by license, at the independent chapel, Topsham, Devon, by Mr O. T. Dobbin, Mr CHARLES SEARLE, to Miss MARY WHITEFORD, both of the same place.
August 22, at Streatham church, JOHN, younger son of Joseph DAWSON, Esq., of Streatham hill, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late William BOUSFIELD, Esq.
August 22, at the Plough chapel, Brecon, by Mr G. Griffiths, minister, Mr EDWARD ROBERTS, independent minister, Cwm Avon, Glamorganshire, and late of Brecon college, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of Mr Elijah TREW, Sunny Bank, Brecon.
August 23, at the registrar's office, Poplar, Mr JAMES HORTON, surgeon, of Stepney, to SERENA, third daughter of Mr THOS PARNELL, of Bow.
Aug. 17, at Burnesson, the Right Hon. the Earl of MULGRAVE, to Miss LAURA RUSSELL, the niece of her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.
Aug. 17, at Cliff lane chapel, Whitby, by Dr George Young, Mr THOMAS STEWART, jun., to Miss JANE TINKLEY.
Aug. 18, at the independent chapel, Wheathamstead, Mr JOHN NORRIS, of Gustard wood, to CAROLINE, daughter of Mrs COBB, of that place.
Aug. 19, at the independent chapel, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, WILLIAM ANGELL, to MARY ANN HEAR.
Aug. 20, at the independent chapel, Wheathamstead, Mr WILLIAM HUNT SMITH, of Harpenden, to Miss ELIZA GRAY, of the same place.

DEATHS.

Aug. 18, after a long affliction, much beloved and regretted MARIA, the wife of Mr R. FAIRBROTHER, of Dereham, Norfolk Aug. 19, at Ealing, WILLIAM REDDY, Esq., aged 68.
Aug. 24, at his residence, Rectory grove, Clapham, Mr WARD, aged 52, of Paternoster row.

HAYMAN'S PATENT SAFETY OMNIBUS.—We have just seen a model of an improved omnibus, for which the inventor, Mr Hayman, has obtained a patent. The improvement, though a simple one, is a very obvious one, and one that was much required. It consists in the alteration of the construction of the step at the back of the carriage. In the omnibus of Mr Hayman, the passengers, in ascending or descending, ascend or alight by means of steps projecting from the sides of a small platform at the back of the carriage, and not, as in the omnibuses now in use, by a step coming at once from the door into the street. Towards the back of the platform is a raised panel, to which is fixed a strong brass rail, so that in descending from the door the passenger is not in danger, by the sudden jerk of the carriage, of being thrown head foremost into the mire. By this improvement people can get in and get out of the carriage at once from or upon the side pavement, and need not wade through the mud. There are some other minor improvements—the door opens as a folding-door with a spring, and the board on which the conductor stands is made to revolve into the body of the carriage beneath the seat when the door opens, so as to give the passenger sufficient room. The model is very ingenious, and the improvement important to the public.—*Times*.

It is a singular coincidence that in Pike county, Ohio, the two opposing candidates for the office of Auditor are Stephen Pepper and Joseph V. Mustard.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, August 23.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Battersea chapel, Lower Wandsworth road, Battersea, Surrey.

BANKRUPTS.

BAHNS, THOMAS, and BARRS, ROBERT, Worcester, tobacco manufacturers, Sept. 5, 28: solicitor, Mr John Smith, Birmingham.
BRESELY, RICHARD, 46, Wells street, Oxford street, wine cooper, Sept. 2, Oct. 3: solicitor, Mr J. D. Shuter, Millbank street, Westminster.

COOK, THURSTAN, late of 20, Kirbystreet, Hatton garden, and 14, Acton street, Gray's inn road, Middlesex, silver cutler, Sept. 2, Oct. 3: solicitor, Mr Taylor, Castle street, Holborn.
GOOD, EDWARD MARK, Peckham and Dulwich, Surrey, farmer, Aug. 30, Oct. 1: solicitor, Mr J. T. Wright, London street, Fenchurch street.

NOEL, GEORGE, and NOEL, WILLIAM, 56, Jermyn street, Westminster, boot makers, Aug. 30, Oct. 3: solicitors, Messrs Bennett and Bolden, Scot's yard, Bush lane, City.

PETERS, EDWARD, Godstone, Surrey, brewer, Sept. 2, Oct. 3: solicitors, Mr A. W. Woods, Epsom, Surrey, and Messrs Dimmock and Burby, 12, Sise lane, Bucklersbury.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COWAN, GEORGE, Edinburgh, flesher, Aug. 30, Sept. 25.
OGILVY, DAVID, Blairgowrie, inn keeper, Sept. 2, 30.
TAYLOR, ANDREW, Tradeston, Glasgow, grocer, August 29, Sept. 19.

DIVIDENDS.

C. Pearsall, Anderton, Cheshire, boiler maker; final div. of 1d. in the pound, Tuesday, Oct. 15.—J. W. Harris, Wolverhampton, wine merchant; first div. of 3s. 9d. in the pound, any Thursday after Oct. 4.

Tuesday, August 27.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7, William IV., cap. 85:—
Capel-y-groes chapel, Llanwnnen, Cardiganshire.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

WAKEFIELD, THOMAS, Wakefield, bricklayer, August 15.

BANKRUPTS.

BUCKLER, ROBERT, of Portsea, grocer, September 5, October 10: solicitors, Messrs Smith and Son, Southampton street, Bloomsbury; and Mr Binsteed, Portsmouth.

CURRIE, ROBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookseller, September 6: solicitors, Messrs Bennett and Co., 9, Scot's yard, Cannon street, London; and Mr George Wailes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

FORTH, JACOB, Nottingham, hatter, September 5, October 10: solicitors, Messrs Barlow and Radcliffe, Oldham.

GARNET, ROBERT, Leeds, boot and shoe maker, September 6, October 11: solicitors, Messrs Rushworth, Staple inn, London; Mr Bradley, Leeds.

LETT, ARTHUR, Commercial road, Lambeth, timber merchant, September 7, October 7: solicitors, Messrs Reed and Shaw, Friday street, Cheapside.

LEWIS, JOSEPH WHITE, Bath, victualer, September 10, October 8: solicitors, Mr Chapman, Warminster; and Messrs Holmes and Co., New inn, London.

WILDE, JOHN THOMAS, and WILDE, WILLIAM, late of Basing lane, Cheapside, general merchants, September 11, October 8: solicitors, Messrs Lowless and Son, Hatton court, Threadneedle street.

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM, MAY, Waples-mill, Essex, miller, September 10, October 8: solicitor, Mr Wright, London street, Fenchurch street.

YUILL, WILLIAM, 74, Cornhill, tailor, Sept. 5, Oct. 7: solicitors, Messrs Tilleard and Son, Old Jewry.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BROCK, JOHN, and FERGUSON, THOMAS, Hamilton, grocers, Sept. 2, 25.
GALLIE, WILLIAM, and BAYLEY, WILLIAM GOODALL, Edinburgh, booksellers, Aug. 31, Oct. 2.

LYON, DAVID, Edinburgh, ale merchant, Sept. 3, 24.

OGILVY, DAVID, Blairgowrie, innkeeper, Sept. 2, 30.

TAYLOR, E. and J., Glasgow, drysalers, Aug. 30, Sept. 20.

WALLACE, JAMES, Kilmarnock, grocer, Sept. 3, 24.

WHITEHEAD, JAMES, Kinross, stationer, Sept. 2, Oct. 2.

BRITISH FUNDS.

Money stock has not been very abundant, and the purchases of the commissioners have absorbed, on account of the savings banks, &c., most of the amount offered.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	99½	98½	98½	99	98½
Ditto for Account	99	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent. Reduced	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
3½ per cent. Reduced	102	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
New 3½ per cent.	101	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Long Annuities	124	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
Bank Stock	199½	199½	199½	199½	199½	199½
India Stock	284	—	281	282	281	282½
Exchequer Bills	73pm	73pm	73pm	73pm	73pm	74pm
India Bonds	94pm	—	94pm	—	95pm	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	—	Mexican	85½
Belgian	109½	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	84½	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	35	Ditto 3 per cents	44
Columbian	133½	Russian	121
Danish	—	Spanish Active	22½
Dutch 2½ per cents	61½	Ditto Passive	5½
Ditto 5 per cents	100½	Ditto Deferred	12½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. ½ shares	26½
Birmingham & Gloucester	108	London and Brighton	48½
Blackwall	74	London & Croydon Trunk	19
Bristol and Exeter	80	London and Greenwich	83
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	22½
Eastern Counties	111½	Manchester and Leeds	125
Edinburgh and Glasgow	67	Midland Counties	106
Grand Junction	219	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	112	North Midland	—
Great Western	137½	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	83	South Eastern and Dover	37½
Ditto Fifths	12½	South Western	85½
London and Birmingham	230	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 26.

The supply of wheat was moderate, and consisted almost entirely of new—the condition and quality much worse than last week, a great proportion having been damaged by the weather; fine dry qualities commanded the prices of this day's night, but the damp and inferior must be written 1s. to 2s. cheaper, and some quantity remained unsold at the close.

Very little English barley, prices nominally the same; and foreign is inquired for at fully last week's currency, with but little offering.

There was a large arrival of oats from abroad, and small from Ireland and our own coast. The trade is dull, and prices just maintained since this day's night.

Beans are in good request, and bring full prices.

Peas support previous rates.

Wheat, Red New	42 to 50	Malt, Ordinary	56 to 60
Fine	52 .. 54	Pale	60 .. 64
White	42 .. 50	Rye	28 .. 36
Fine	52 .. 58	Peas, Hog	28 .. 34
Flour, per sack	33 .. 50	Maple	30 .. 35
Barley	25 .. 30	Boilers	32 .. 38
Malting	30 .. 34	Beans, Ticks	29 .. 35

Beans, Pigeon	32 to 36	Wheat	19s. 6d.
Harrow	31 .. 33	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	18 .. 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	21 .. 23	Rye	7 6
Poland	21 .. 22	Beans	6 6
Potato	20 .. 25	Peas	6 6

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 16.

Wheat	49s. 1d.	Wheat	51s. 9d.
Barley	34 6	Barley	34 5
Oats	20 0	Oats	20 10
Rye	35 11	Rye	35 7
Beans	35 7	Beans	36 3
Peas	33 7	Peas	36 0

SEEDS.

There were several parcels of new mustard seed at market, some of very fine quality; but the majority of the samples were in only moderate condition. Canary seed was scarce, and maintained the late advance, whilst most other sorts of seeds were held firmly at last Monday's quotations. There was also some inquiry for winter tares.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	54s. to 60s.	English, red	52s. to 60
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	40 .. 42	Flemish, pale	—
Medit. & Odessa	41 .. 43	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38	New Hamb., red	45 .. 50
Large	—	Ditto, fine	56 .. 110
Canary, new	—	Old Hamb., red	38 .. 44
Extra	60 .. 62	Ditto, fine	—
Caraway, old	44 .. 46	French, red	—
New	44 .. 52	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 .. 18
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	12 .. 17	English, new	23s. to 24s.
White	10 .. 14	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	—	English	10s. 10s. to 11s.
Old	—	Foreign	6s. 15s. to 7s.
Tares, new	7 .. 8	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, August 26.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 14,817 firkins butter, and 3,498 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 5,533 casks butter. The Irish butter trade is dull, and prices have declined. In bacon, transactions were only to a limited amount, at lower rates. Lard is also lower.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 26.

There has been scarcely so much doing in hops since this day week, but holders are not likely to take less money while the accounts continue conflicting. There is little doubt that the bines present a great contrast, even in adjoining plantations of the same district; but generally the factors seem to look upon the accounts as more favourable, and 125,000*l.* is given as the probable duty.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 26.

The supply of beasts this morning was somewhat numerous; but the general quality of the supply was not so good as that exhibited for some time past. The weather being rather favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of buyers good, the beef trade was steady, at prices equal to those obtained last week. The imports of live stock, under the new tariff, during the past week, have consisted of 60 oxen and cows from Germany and Holland, and 30 from Spain, in the quality of which no improvement can be noticed. The numbers of sheep were extensive; prime old downs, which were rather scarce, produced full prices; but the value of other breeds was with difficulty supported. Very little business was transacted in lambs, the supply of which was tolerably good, at about stationary prices. Calves met a heavy inquiry, at barely late rates. In pigs very little was doing.

Price per stone of 14 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	2 8 .. 4 0	Pork	3 0 .. 3 10
Lamb	3 8 .. 4 8		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	562	9,710	339
Monday	3,065	36,800	146

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, August 19.

Per 14 lbs. by the carcass.	Per 14 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0	Mid. ditto 3 2 .. 3 4
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 3 6 .. 3 8
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6	Veal 3 4 .. 4 4
Large Pork 2 6 .. 3 4	Small Pork 3 2 .. 3 10
Lambs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	75s. to 81s.	New Clover Hay	96s. to 106s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	85 .. 92	Oat Straw	26 .. 28
Fine Upland ditto	94 .. 100	Wheat Straw	28 .. 30

COTTON.

There has been little animation in the cotton trade during the past week. The market exhibits considerable irregularity in the price of American. Brazil and Egyptian are hardly saleable. Sea Islands remain steady. There have been taken for exportation 3,150 American, and 750 Surat. 500 white Sea Islands have been announced for auction on Friday next, the 30th inst. The total sales amount to 34,000 bales.

WOOL.

We have not to report any alteration in this branch of trade this week. Sales are steady, prices firm, and the manufacturers are all very fully employed.

COAL EXCHANGE, August 19.

Stewart's, 22s. 9d.; Hetton's, 22s. 9d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 22s. 9d. Ships arrived this week, 184.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27.

SUGAR.—150 hhds Barbadoes sold in auction at a further decline of 6d. per cwt. Good fine yellow fetched 60s. to 64s. The trade bought about 500 hhds and tierces, the above included. In refined goods there was not much doing, standard lumps selling at 74s. to 74s. 6d., and brown at 73s. to 73s. 6d. per cwt. 3,000 bags Mauritius, offered in auction, were partly sold at former rates.

COFFEE.—600 bags Ceylon, offered in auction, were bought in at full market prices—ordinary at 54s., and good ordinary at 56s. per cwt. 1,400 bags Havannah, of ordinary to good ordinary quality, offered by auction, were taken in at 39s. to 42s., being above their value.

RICE.—1,100 bags Bengal sold at rather lower rates. Good middling white fetched 11s. to 11s. 3d., middling 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt.

INDIGO.—A firm market and a good business doing, chiefly for export. 10,796 chests are already declared for sale on the 8th of October, 137 serons Guatemala offered in auction were withdrawn.

Advertisements.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE Executive Committee announce that the following Gentlemen have been chosen by the members of the Council to fill the vacancies in their body occasioned by the resignations of W. S. Crawford, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Sturge, Esq.; A. Albright, Esq.; and the Rev. Micah Thomas; viz., J. M. Webb, Esq., Streatham Hill; George Offor, Esq., Hackney; Griffith Evans, Esq., Maesypandy, North Wales; and the Rev. John Stevenson, London.

F. A. COX,
E. MIALL,
J. M. HARE, } Secretaries.

AT A MEETING of the DEPUTIES of the Several Congregations of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS of the three denominations, Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry,

BENJAMIN HANBURY, Esq., in the chair,

It was resolved—That this Deputation feel called upon to express their deep interest in the missions established in the Tahitian islands by the devoted men sent out from this country, and sustained, in great part, by the contributions of the churches whose civil rights this Deputation is appointed to protect; that they consider the conduct of the French naval commanders, in forcing the reception of Roman catholic missionaries upon the Queen and government of Tahiti, by the threat of hostile proceedings, is an unjust interference with the government of those islands, and with the peaceful and exemplary labours of the British missionaries, to which the islanders of the Pacific are indebted for their Christian civilisation, literature, laws, and social institutions. That in the opinion of this Deputation, as the Queen of Tahiti had done nothing to justify the British Government in withdrawing from her the friendly protection pledged to her in the name of his Britannic Majesty in the year 1827, so neither had the English missionaries forfeited their claim to efficient protection against the assaults of a foreign power, which they had more especially reason to expect after a consul had been appointed by the British government.

That this deputation feel called upon, therefore, to protest against abandoning the Tahitian islands to French domination, disguised under the name of a Protectorate, as a dishonourable sacrifice of British interests, commercial and religious, a breach of faith towards the Queen and people of Tahiti, and in its inevitable result involving the destruction of the fruits of missionary labours for thirty years.

That this Deputation would, therefore, earnestly call upon her Majesty's government to require ample reparation of the French government for the insults and injuries inflicted upon the British consul by the French authorities at Tahiti; and, as an effectual means of preventing similar outrages in future, as well as of protecting the civil and religious liberties of our Tahitian friends and allies, the restoration of Queen Pomare, to her independent, legitimate, and royal rank.

But this Deputation feel it to be their duty to deprecate the practice of war, and believe that their wishes may be accomplished by well-directed public opinion, and by pacific remonstrances, urged with the energy of justice and truth.

(Signed) BENJAMIN HANBURY, Chairman.

On the 31st August, price 2s. 6d.,

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW for SEPTEMBER

CONTENTS.

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2. Mill's System of Logic.
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Substance obtained by pressure from the Crude Cocoa Nut Oil is an essential ingredient in the PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES; and, as EDWARD PRICE and Co. hold the Patents for this Process, and grant no licenses under them, it follows either that the imitation Composite Candles are entirely different from the Patent ones, or, that the imitators are infringing the Patents: the first is generally the case, but to protect themselves against the possibility of the other, EDWARD PRICE and Co. hereby engage to pay a reward of Fifty Pounds to any workman or other person who may give such information respecting parties pressing Cocoa-Nut Oil as shall lead to their conviction. The name of the informant will be kept strictly secret, and he need not take a prominent part in the proceedings, as all that E. P. and Co. require, is the first clue to the discovery of the infringers, which they will then follow up for themselves. This advertisement is being published in every newspaper of any circulation in the United Kingdom.

The Candles are now so well known to the Public, that it is hardly necessary to state here that they burn more brilliantly than the best wax, and give so large an amount of light, as to be cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest Tallow Candles. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers, throughout the kingdom; but purchasers must insist on being supplied with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," otherwise they are liable to be deceived with some of the imitations, all called, like the real ones, "Composite." Those parties, really in the trade, who do not yet keep them for sale, are informed that they can purchase of the Patentees, or of PALMER and Co., Sutton street, Clerkenwell, any quantity, large or small, at the wholesale price; and that allowances are made in an increasing ratio to parties taking to the amount of £50, £100, £150, or £200, at a time; and a very large allowance indeed to parties taking so large a quantity as to enable them to become wholesale agents for an entire district.

Belmont, Fauxhall, July 24th, 1844.

METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH-

BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—is. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften the common hair. Flesh Brushes, of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE'S Sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford street, one door from Holles street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

CANDLES to BURN WITHOUT SNUFF-

ING, 6½d. per lb.—PALMER and CO'S DECIMAL PALM CANDLES (10 to lb.) give the light of two common Tallow Candles, require no snuffing, and can be used in any Candlestick. Sold at the Oil Shops, Grocers, &c., at 6½d. per lb. Also, at the same price, PALM CANDLES, 6 to lb., to be used in the Candle Lamps.

Manufactory, Sutton street, Clerkenwell, London.

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